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Plis-Heaton.

A
DESCRIPTION
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES.

CONTAINING
A particular Account of each County,
WITH ITS

ANTIQUITIES, CURIOSITIES, SITUATION, FIGURE, EXTENT, CLIMATE, RIVERS, LAKES, MINERAL WA- TERS,	SOILS, FOSSILS, CAVERNS, PLANTS and MI- NERALS, AGRICULTURE, CIVIL and ECCLE- SIASTICAL DI- VISIONS, CITIES,	TOWNS, PALACES, SEATS, CORPORATIONS, MARKETS, FAIRS, MANUFACTURES, TRADE, SIEGES, BATTLES,
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AND THE

LIVES of the illustrious MEN each COUNTY has
produced.

Embellished with two hundred and forty COPPER PLATES,
OF

PALACES, CASTLES, CATHEDRALS;
THE

Ruins of ROMAN and SAXON BUILDINGS;
AND OF

ABBEYS, MONASTERIES, and other RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

. Besides a Variety of CUTS of

URNS, INSCRIPTIONS, and other ANTIQUITIES.

V O L. IX.

L O N D O N :

Printed for NEWBERRY and CARNAN, No. 65, the North
Side of St. Paul's Church-yard.

M D C C L X X .

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VOL. IX

LONDON

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A
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S U F F O L K.



OUR miles to the west by north of Blithburg is HALESWORTH, a well built town, situated on the borders of the river Blith, which has lately been made navigable up to this town, which is at the distance of ninety-seven miles from London. It is an ancient, populous place, with a very neat church, and a charity-school. It has a considerable weekly market on Thursdays, to which are brought great quantities of linen yarn, spun in this town and its neighbourhood; and it has a good fair on the 18th of October, for lean cattle.

Fourteen miles to the north by east of Blithburgh is LEOSTOFF, LAYSTOFF, or LOWESTOFF, which is a considerable town, standing

near the sea, at the distance of one hundred and twelve miles north-east of London. It is pretty well built, and the chief street is paved throughout. The church, which is situated near a mile from the town, is a good building; but for the ease of the inhabitants there is a chapel in the town. The ness, or promontory, below the north end of the town, is, since the washing away of Easton-ness, the most eastern point of land in Great-Britain. The chief employment here is fishing, particularly in North-Sea cod, herrings, mackarels, and sprats; and the inhabitants formerly contended with Yarmouth, for the right of catching herrings to the north of Yarmouth bounds, in which they got the better, though they have no harbour of their own. This town being a part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, has a charter, by which the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries, either at the assizes or sessions. The market day is on Wednesdays, and there are two annual fairs, held on May-day, and Michaelmas-day, for petty chapmen.

About a mile to the north of Leostoff is SOMERLITON, generally called SOMERLY, a village remarkable for a beautiful old seat, called the Hall, which anciently belonged to the Fitz-Osberts, or Fitz-Osbourns, but now is vested in Thomas Allen, Bart.

Seven miles to the north by west of Leostoff is BURGH CASTLE, or CNOBERSBURGE, which was a considerable place in the time of the Romans, and is supposed to be one of the forts which they built on the river Garienus, or Yare, against the Saxon piracies. Ralph, the son of Roger de Burgh, held this castle by serjeantry, and after him, Gilbert de Wesehem. At last it was surrendered into the hands of king Henry the Third, who gave it, with all its appurtenances,

The South View of Burgh Castle, in the County of Suffolk.



to the priory of Bromholm, in the county of Norfolk, which enjoyed it till the dissolution, when queen Elizabeth granted it to William Roberts; but it now belongs, or did very lately, to Joshua Smith, Esq. This castle, of which we have given an engraved view, is in the form of a parallelogram. The length of the wall, on the east side, is two hundred and twenty paces, and its breadth one hundred and twenty. The walls are still standing on the east, north, and south; and it is probable that it was never walled on the west, the river being there a sufficient defence.

A little to the north of the castle, appear the ruins of a monastery, built by Furseus, a Scotchman, about the year 636, which was improved both in buildings and revenues by king Anna.

HERRINGFLEET, a village four miles south-east of Burgh castle, had formerly a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Olave, founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third, by Robert Fitz-Osbert. Its annual revenue was valued at the dissolution at 49 l. 11 s. 7 d.

Eight miles to the south-west of Leostoff is BECCLES, or BECKLES, a large, well built town, situated on the east and south sides of the river Waveny, one hundred and seven miles north-east of London. The river is navigable beyond the town, and the chief streets are well paved. The church is a noble structure, and a great ornament to the town, as is also the steeple, which stands at some distance from the south-east corner of the chancel. On the south part of the town are the ruins of another parish church, called Eadgate, which was taken down by order of queen Elizabeth. Here was also formerly the chapel of St. Peter, near the old market, a chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, belonging to a small hospital on the hill near the free-school, and a chapel, or hermi-

rage, near the bridge over the Waveny, as there was formerly upon almost all the great bridges in England. Here are two free-schools, one erected by Sir John Leman, Knt. alderman of London, in the reign of James the First, who endowed it with a hundred acres of land, for the support of a master and usher, to teach forty-eight boys writing and arithmetic. The other erected by Henry Falconberge, L. L. D. who died in this parish in 1713, and bequeathed an estate of 40 l. a year for the endowment of a grammar-school; the master to be elected by the bishop of Norwich, the archdeacon of Suffolk, and the rector of Beccles, for the time being. Here is a plentiful market on Saturdays, and three fairs; the first on Ascension-day; the second, which was granted by king John, to be held eight days, begins on the 29th of June; and the third is on the 21st of September. To this town belongs a common, which contains about fourteen hundred acres; and for the better preservation and improvement of it, queen Elizabeth, in the year 1583, incorporated a body politic, by the name of the corporation of Beccles-fen, consisting of a portrieve, a steward, twelve capital, and twenty-four inferior common-council men, to regulate all matters relating to it.

Six miles to the west of Beccles is BUNGAY, a pleasant town, seated on the south of the river Waveny, which separates this county from Norfolk, and is navigable for barges from Yarmouth hither. A great fire broke out here on the 1st of March, 1688, in a small uninhabited house, which raged so furiously, that it consumed the town, except one small street; and the whole loss was computed at 29,896 l. and upwards. But this terrible accident occasioned the town to be rebuilt in a more regular and beautiful manner. St. Mary's church is a sumptuous structure,

ture, and with its fine steeple is a great ornament to the town; besides this, there is a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Between these two churches, appear the ruins of a Benedictine nunnery, founded by Robert de Glanville, and the countess Gundreda, his lady, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin and the Holy Cross. It was endowed by a great number of benefactors, whose gifts were confirmed by king Henry the Second. In the reign of king Edward the First, here were a prioress and fifteen sisters, but at the dissolution, not above eleven sisters, whose revenue was then valued at 62 l. 2 s. 1 d. per annum. Here was also a church dedicated to St. Thomas, which was impropriated to the nunnery. It was standing and in use since the year 1500; but hath been so long down, that no man knows where it stood. Here are also the ruins of a very strong castle, supposed to have been built by the Bigods, earls of Norfolk. In the barons wars it was fortified, and made so strong by Hugh Bigod, that he was wont to boast of it as impregnable; saying, in the wars of king Stephen, as is reported,

Were I in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the river Waveney,
I would ne care for the King of Cockney.

But notwithstanding the confidence he placed in his castle, he was obliged to compound with king Henry the Second, by giving a large sum of money, and sufficient hostages, to save it from being demolished. But afterwards, the earl siding with Richard, king Henry the Second's son, against his father, the king took from him his castles of Framlingham and Bungay. This castle was demolished in the reign of Henry the Third.

Bungay has a good market on Thursdays, well supplied with all sorts of provisions; and has also

two annual fairs, held on the 14th of May, for horses and lean cattle, and on the 25th of September, for hogs and pettychapmen. The inhabitants of Bungay have the privilege of a common, which is almost encompassed by the river **Waveny**.

At **METTINGHAM**, a village about a mile and a half to the east by south of Bungay, was a castle, which, from its ruins, appears to have been of a considerable extent and strength, though the gatehouse, and some of the walls, are only left standing, and of these we have given an engraved view. This castle was first built by John de Norwich, who obtained a licence from king Edward the Third to make a castle of his house, after which it passed through several hands. In this castle was a college or chantry, founded by Sir John de Norwich, knight, vice-admiral of England, and dedicated to God and the Blessed Virgin, which, at the dissolution, had a revenue of 202 l. 7 s. 5 d. a year. It is now the property of **Tobias Hunt, Esq;**

About three miles to the south by west of Bungay is **FLIXTON**, which is famous for a nunnery founded there by Margery, the widow of Bartholomew de Creke, about the year 1258. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Catharine, and was of the order of St. Austin. The founders gave the manor of Flixton to this house, which was dissolved by a bull of pope Clement the Seventh in 1528. At the time of the dissolution it had a prioress and six or seven nuns, with yearly revenues, which were then valued at only 23 l. 4 s. 1 d. per annum. At its dissolution it was intended for cardinal Wolfey, but he declining in the king's favour, it was granted to John Tisbury, whose descendants had long their seat at Flixton hall; but it is now vested in Mr. Adair.

About



The North View of Mettingham Castle and College, in the County of Suffolk.

About four miles to the south-west of Flixton is MENDHAM, which is seated on the south bank of the river Waveny, and had formerly a priory of Cluniac monks, founded in the reign of king Stephen, by William, the son of Roger de Huntingfield. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and rendered subordinate to Castle-acre in Norfolk.

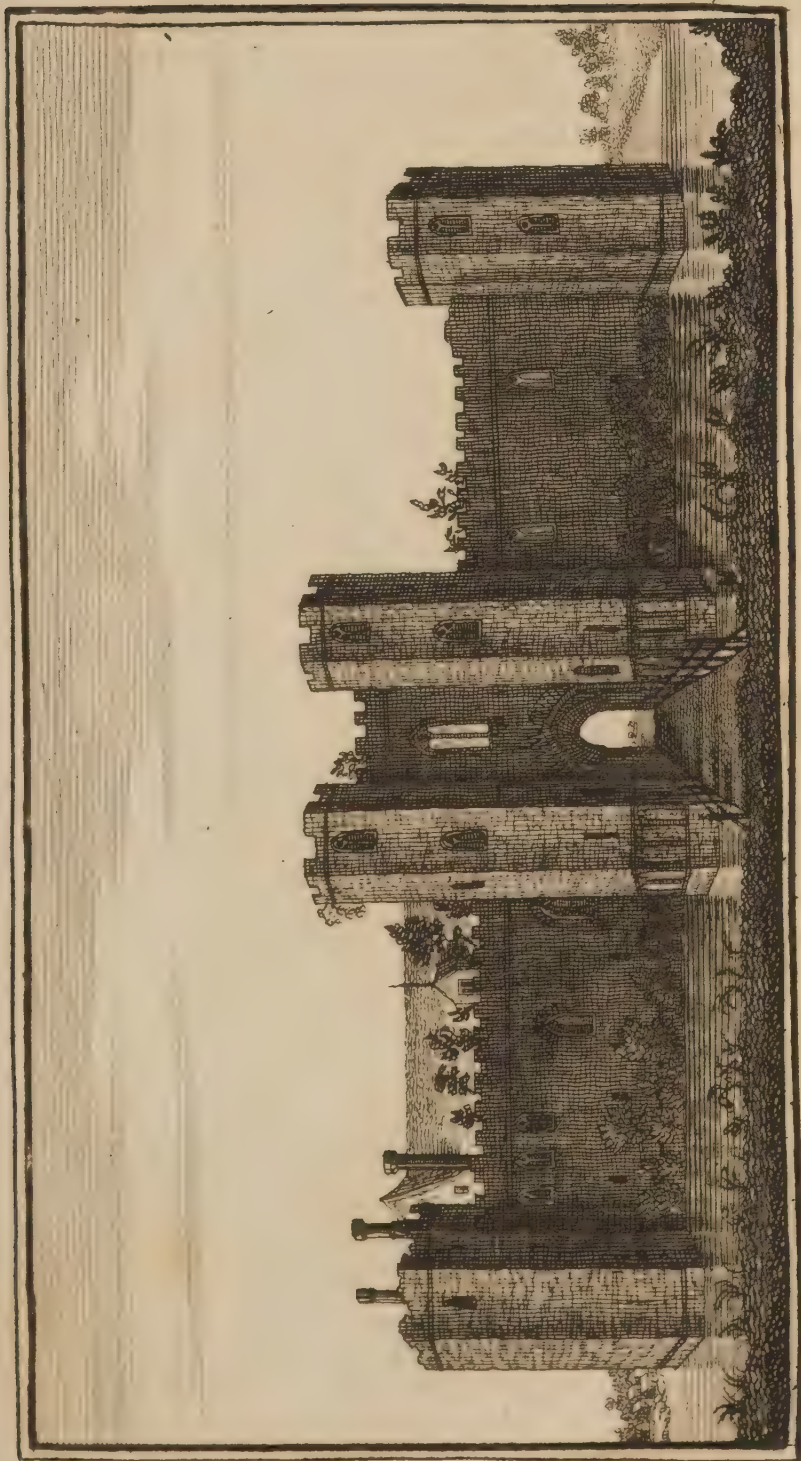
Ten miles to the south-west of Flixton is HoxNE, or HoxON, which gives name to the hundred; but is more remarkable for being the place where the Danes martyred Edmund, king of the East-Angles, in 870, for refusing to renounce his faith in Christ, by binding him to a tree, and shooting him with arrows. His body was removed to St. Edmundsbury, and there interred. A chapel was built on the spot where he was slain, which was dedicated to him, and afterwards converted into a house of Benedictine monks, as a cell to Norwich. At the dissolution its revenue was of the clear value of 18 l. 1 s. per annum. Here is a considerable fair for cattle, which annually begins on the 20th of November, St. Edmund's-day, and continues for a month.

From hence a road extends four miles to EYE, or AYE, which is seated in a bottom, and is almost surrounded by a brook, which runs close to the town, from whence it had its name, Aye signifying a brook. It is seated in the road from Ipiwich to Norwich, at the distance of ninety-two miles from London, and was incorporated by king John. It is governed by two bailiffs, ten principal burgeses, and twenty-four common-council men. It enjoys several privileges at present, but they were formerly much more extensive, and sends two members to parliament. The church is a large and handsome structure, and the town is of late years much improved in its

buildings; but from its situation, the streets are very dirty. Here are the ruinous walls of a castle, built by Robert Mallet, a Norman baron, who came in with the Conqueror, and obtained from him the lordship of Eye, with all its appendages; but he was deprived of the lordship by Henry the First, who gave it to Stephen, earl of Bologne, afterwards king of England, who left it to his natural son; and he dying without heirs, it reverted to the crown. A part of the ancient manor now belongs to the right honourable Earl Cornwallis.

On the east side of the town appear the ruins of a Benedictine monastery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by the above Robert Mallet, who dedicated it to St. Peter. No sooner were the foundations of this house laid, than it found considerable benefactors; and in the reign of king Stephen, all the benefactions were confirmed to this house, with a grievous curse upon those, who should presume to violate them. This was first an alien monastery, subordinate to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy, whose abbots, in token of their dominion, during the vacancy of a prior, used to place a porter at the gate, to be maintained out of the house, and who, at the instalment of the next prior, was to receive five shillings to buy him an ox; but it was made denizon by king Richard the Second, and so continued till the suppression, when it had ten monks, whose annual revenues were valued at 161 l. 2 s. clear. Eye has a small market on Saturdays, and a fair on Whitsun-Monday, for cattle and toys.

WINGFIELD, a village six miles north-east of Eye, had a castle, which was a seat of the noble family that took their name from this village, before the Norman conquest. The ruins of this structure, of which we have given a view, de-



The South View of Wingfield Castle, in the County of Suffolk.

note its ancient grandeur. At the south-west corner of the church-yard, Sir John Wingfield erected a college, about the year 1362, for a provost, or master, and several priests. It was dedicated to St. Mary, St. John Baptist, and St. Andrew; and was valued at the suppression at 50*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* per annum.

Eight miles to the north-west of Eye is BUDDESDALE, or BOTESDALE, which is a corruption of its original name BOTULPHSDALE. It is seated in the road from St. Edmundsbury to Yarmouth, at the distance of eighty-one miles from London, and is a long thoroughfare town, but a straggling, mean, dirty place, it standing low in a dale or valley. Here is a free grammar-school, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Sir Nicholas Bacon; the master and usher of which are to be elected out of Bennet college, Cambridge, where Sir Nicholas was educated; and in that college he founded six scholarships for students educated in the above school. At the east end of the school-house was formerly a chantry, founded by John Sheriff, for the benefit of his and his wife's souls. This town has a poor market on Thursdays, and two fairs; one held on the eve and day of St. Botolph, that is, on the 17th and 18th of May, and the other on Holy-Thursday, for cattle and toys.

About eight miles to the south by east of Buddefdale, and six miles to the south-west of Eye, is MENDLESHAM, which is seated in the road from Needham to Norwich, and is a poor, dirty town, situated among the woodlands. It has a handsome church, a market on Tuesdays, with a fair on the 21st of September, for cattle.

About six miles east by south of Mendlesham, and five miles south of Eye, is DEBENHAM, a town seated on the side of a hill, near the river

Deben. Its standing on an ascent, keeps it clean, but the country round it has very deep roads, which render it less frequented than it otherwise would be. The church is a good building, but the houses are generally mean. Here is a charity-school, founded in pursuance of the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, for twenty poor children of this parish, and a very indifferent market on Fridays, with a fair on the 24th of June, for braziers goods and toys.

Six miles to the south by east of Debenham is FRAMLINGHAM, a town pleasantly seated upon a clay-hill, near the spring of the river Ore, which rising in the hills on the north, passes thro' the town, and falls into the sea to the southward of Orford. Its name, which is of Saxon original, signifies the habitation of strangers. It is a large, ancient town, pretty well built, in a healthy air and fruitful soil, and has a large, stately church, built of black flint, with a steeple upwards of a hundred feet high. The body of the church is sixty-three feet in length, forty-eight in breadth, and forty-four high; and the chancel is thirty-seven feet high, six feet long, and twenty-seven broad. In the isles lie buried several of the earls and dukes of Norfolk, and others of the nobility. There is in particular, a curious monument for Thomas Howard, the third duke of Norfolk, who died in 1554, another for Henry Fitzroy, duke of Richmond and Somerset, the natural son of Henry the Eighth, and another for Henry Howard, earl of Surry.

There is here a castle, supposed to have been built by some of the kings of the East-Angles, but which of them, our historians do not mention; yet it may not improbably be supposed, to be erected by Redwald, the greatest of them, who kept his court at Rendlesham, in this hundred; but



The West View of Framlingham Castle, in the County of Suffolk.



but this is mere conjecture. However, the castle and the church are the greatest ornaments of the town. The former is a large, strong building, the walls of which are still pretty entire, and are forty-four feet high, and eight thick. It has thirteen towers, fourteen feet higher than the walls, two of which are watch-towers. It was inaccessible on the west side, on account of the adjoining mere, and on the other sides was fortified with a double ditch; whence it may reasonably be supposed to have been, in those early times, a very strong fortress. Yet it is said that the Danes besieged and took it from St. Edmund the king, and afterwards kept it in their possession for fifty years, till they were brought under the obedience of the Saxons. William the Conqueror, or Henry I. granted it to Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, in which family it continued near two hundred years. Upon the demise of Roger Bigod, the last of this noble family, it devolved to king Edward I. but Edward II. gave it to his half brother Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk. It afterwards belonged to several other noble families, and was at length purchased by Sir Robert Hitcham, attorney-general, in the reign of Charles I. who gave it, with other considerable estates, to the master and fellows of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge. Of this structure we have given an engraved view.

Sir Robert Hitcham founded a free-school here, with a salary of 40 l. a year to the master, to teach forty of the poorest children of the town, to read, write, and cast accompts; and 10 l. was allowed to each as an apprentice fee. There are also two alms-houses in Franglingham, one founded in pursuance of the will of the above Sir Robert Hitcham, for twelve of the poorest persons in the town, each of whom is allowed

two shillings every week, and forty shillings every year, for a gown and firing: these are to attend morning and evening prayers at church, and therefore Sir Robert left 20 l. a year to a clergyman, to perform this duty, and 5 l. a year for the clerk and sexton. The other alms-house was founded by Thomas Mills, a Baptist minister, for eight poor persons, who are allowed half a crown a week, an outward garment, and thirty shillings each for firing.

Here is a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; one held on the Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun week, and the other on the 29th of September, for millanary goods, cloaths, and toys.

Near Framlingham is EARL SOHAM, so called from its originally belonging to the earls of Norfolk. It had formerly a market, which has been long disused, but has still a fair on the 12th of July. In this village is Soham-lodge, which was anciently the seat of the family of Cornwallis, and is an old irregular house, encompassed by a brick wall, and a large moat, standing within the park, to which the manor of this town belongs. This estate has passed through several hands, and was lately purchased by John Boyfield, Esq.

We shall now return to Debenham, and shall proceed nine miles south-west to NEEDHAM, a town which stands in a low situation, on the southern bank of the Orwell. It had formerly a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture; but it is now in a manner lost. However, it is pretty well built, and has a mean market on Wednesdays, and a considerable fair, held on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of October.

Four miles to the north-west of Needham is STOWMARKET, which is so called, to distinguish it from other towns named Stow in this county, and

is situated near the junction of the three rivulets, which form the river Gippen, almost in the center of the county, and is a large, handsome place, with a fine church, and a very neat spire-steeple, in which are eight good bells. Here is an old mansion-house, which formerly belonged to the abbey of St Osith, in Essex, called Abbots-hall, which, with the manor of Stowmarket, is now vested in William Lynch, of Ipswich, Esq; It has a charity-school, several good inns, and a manufacture of tammies, and other Norwich stuffs, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one held on July 10, for shop-goods and toys, and the other on the 12th of August, for sheep and cattle.

Near Stowmarket are two villages, one called CREETING ST. OLAVE, and the other CREETING ST. MARY, at each of which there appears to have been a distinct alien priory of the Benedictine order. The priory of Creeting St. Mary, was a cell to the abbey of Berney, in Normandy, and Creeting St. Olave, to the abbey of St. Grestein, in the same country.

Seven miles south of Stowmarket is BILDESTON, or BILSTON, a town meanly built, and with dirty streets. It is situated sixty-three miles from London, and appears to have been more populous than it is at present, which is owing to the decay of the woollen manufacture that formerly flourished here. The church is a very good building, upon a hill on the west side of the town, near which is the mansion of the late Bartholomew Beal, Esq; Besides the parish church, there was formerly a chapel of St. Leonard, in which, before the reformation, was a chantry, and divine service was frequently performed in it, long after the reformation, on account of the distance of the church from the town. Bildeston has a mean
market

market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, the one on Ash-Wednesday, and the other on Ascension-day.

Four miles and a half to the south by east of Bideston is HADLEIGH, a large town seated in a bottom, by the river Breton, at the distance of sixty-four miles from London. It formerly enjoyed the privileges of a corporation, and was governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common-council ; but a quowarranto being brought against them, they surrendered their charter in the reign of king James II. and no other has been granted since. Its greatest ornament is the church, which stands in the middle of the town, and is a handsome building, with a spire-steeple : our antiquaries are said to have a great respect for this structure, on account of its being the burial-place of Guthrum, or Gormo, king of Denmark, who being overcome in battle by king Alfred, was by his persuasion baptized, and afterwards obtained the government of the country of the East Angles, over which he reigned twelve years, and dying in the year 889, was interred in this church. This town was also rendered remarkable for the martyrdom of Dr. Rowland Taylor, rector of this church, who was burnt on the common in this parish, improperly called Aldham common. On the spot where he died was a stone, with a misspelt inscription to the following purpose :

Anno 1555

Dr. Taylor for defending what was good,
In this place shed his blood.

The buildings in this town, in general, have of late been much improved. It has two weekly markets ; one on Mondays, which is very considerable for corn, and the other on Saturdays ; and two fairs, held on the Tuesday in Whitsun-week,

week, for toys; and the 10th of October, for butter, cheese, and toys.

NEYLAND, about four miles and a half to the south-by-west of Hadleigh, is seated in a bottom, on the north bank of the Stour, over which it has a handsome bridge leading into Essex. Its low situation renders it subject to inundations. The river is, however, of great advantage, for by it they are supplied with several commodities, particularly coals. It is far from being in so flourishing a state as it was formerly, though the inhabitants still make baize and fays. It has a mean market on Fridays, and a fair, held on the 2d of October, for horses, cattle, and toys.

STOKE NEYLAND, so called to distinguish it from Stoke-Clare, Stoke-Ipswich, &c. is remarkable for its fine church and steeple, the latter rising so high as to be seen as far as Harwich, near twenty miles distance. Here was a monastery of some note before the conquest, but we meet with little or nothing of it afterwards. Stoke has two fairs, one held on the 24th of February, and the other on the 12th of May.

Seven miles north-west of Neyland is SUDBURY, which stands upon the Stour, at the distance of fifty-four miles from London. It was anciently called Southburgh, from its situation with respect to Norwich, which was called Northburgh, and is supposed to have been formerly the principal town in the county, and was one of the first places where king Edward III. settled some Dutchmen, whom he had invited over, to teach the English the woollen manufacture, which they were wholly ignorant of before; and the woollen trade has continued here ever since. It is an exceeding dirty, but a good manufacturing town; it containing a great number of people, who earn their livelihood by working up the wool from the sheep's

sheep's back, to the weaving it into says, and burying crape, which are their principal articles. They also weave ship flags. Sudbury is a town-corporate, governed by a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen, twenty-four capital burgessees, or common-councilmen, a town-clerk, a bailiff, and two serjeants at mace. It sends two members to parliament, elected by the freemen at large, who amount to about eight hundred; and his Grace, the duke of Grafton, takes the title of baron from this place.

Sudbury at present consists of three parishes, and has the same number of large and handsome parish churches, St. Gregory's, St. Peter's, and All-Saints. Simon Sudbury, who was archbishop of Canterbury, and beheaded by the rabble, in Wat. Tyler's insurrection, was a native of this place; and founded a college where his father's house stood, which he endowed so well, that it was valued at the suppression at 122 l. 18 s. per annum. Here was also a priory of the order of St. Augustine, founded, according to some, by the same archbishop, and John de Chertsey; but others say, it was erected by Baldwin de Shipling, and Mable his wife, who lie buried in the chancel of the priory-church. This priory had a revenue, valued at the dissolution of 222 l. 18 s. 3 d. per annum. Amicia, Countess of Clare, in the reign of king John, founded an hospital in this town, dedicated to Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary; and near this town was a church or chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which Wulfric, master of the mint to king Henry II. gave to the abbey of Westminster, on which a priory of Benedictine monks was settled in this church, subordinate to Westminster abbey. This town has a market on Saturdays for all sorts of provisions,

provisions, and two fairs, held on the 12th of March, and the 10th of July, for toys.

About two miles to the north of Sudbury is MELLFORD, commonly called LONG MELLFORD, from its being above a mile in length from south to north. This is a pleasant village, as well as one of the largest in England, and contains several seats belonging to persons of rank, particularly Mellford-hall, a noble old seat, which belonged to Sir William Cordel, master of the rolls, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and is now the seat of lady Firebrace, relict of Sir Cordel Firebrace. Kentwell hall, a good old seat, belonging to the ancient family of the Cloptons, who continued here for many descents, and is now in the possession of John Moore, Esq; At the south end of the town is an old seat, in which the family of Martin Long resided, and is now the seat of Sir Roger Martin, Bart.

The church, which stands at the north end of the village, is a noble structure, and had two chantries, one founded by William Clopton, of the yearly value of 6 l. 6 s. 8 d. and the other founded by John Hill, of the annual value of 7 l. 5 s. The manor and advowson of the rectory were granted by queen Mary, to William, afterwards Sir William Cordel, who built here an hospital, which he plentifully endowed. This village has a fair on Whitfun-Tuesday, for toys.

Five miles to the north of Sudbury is LAVENHAM, which is seated by the river Breton, on a hill of an easy descent, gradually rising from the river to the top, where is the market-place. It consists of nine streets, and in the midst of the town is the church, which is esteemed the finest in the county. It was rebuilt in the reign of king Henry VI. and has a steeple 137 feet high, in
which

which are six large, tuneable bells, much admired by the curious, particularly the tenor, which is said to weigh twenty-three hundred weight, yet sounds like a bell of forty hundred. The roof of the church is curiously carved, and the windows finely painted. Here are two pews, one of which belongs to the Earl of Oxford's family, and the other to the family of the Springs in this county, in which the carving is thought to be not inferior to that of Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster; and here is a statue in brass, of Mr. Thomas Spring, who gave 200*l.* towards rebuilding the church. This town is governed by six capital burgessees or headboroughs, who enjoy their posts for life, and have the power of chusing inferior officers. Here is a wool-hall, from whence many hundred loads of wool are annually sent to London. This town was formerly famous for its staple-trade in blue cloths, when the inhabitants were divided into three guilds or companies, each of which had a hall, and it has still considerable manufactories of serges, shalloons, says, stuffs, and fine yarn. Here is a free-school and a bridewell; part of this building is used as a workhouse, in which the poor of the parish are employed in spinning flax and hemp. Lavenham has a small market on Tuesdays, and a fair on the 10th of October, which is very considerable for butter and cheese.

Five miles to the north-by-east of Lavenham is BRETENHAM, a village seated near the spring-head of the river Breton. Some antiquarians maintain, that it is the Combretonium of Antoninus, which they say is evident, both from the sound and signification of the name; and according to the late survey of this county, there is a camp about a quarter of a mile to the south-west of it. Horsley, however, will not allow this place to have
 been

been a Roman town, but fixes the station at Stratford, twelve miles to the south-by-west of it.

About four miles and a half to the west-by-south of Lavenham is CAVENDISH, which is memorable for giving name to a noble family. Sir John Cavendish, a native of this village, was lord chief justice of the King's-bench, in the forty-sixth year of the reign of Edward III, and continued in that station till the fifth of Richard II. when unhappily falling into the hands of the rabble, assembled under John Ball and John Wraw, two seditious priests, he was beheaded by them at St. Edmundsbury. From this learned judge, descended William Cavendish, whom James I. created baron Cavendish of Hardwick, and earl of Devonshire; and his successor is the present duke of Devonshire.

Three miles to the south-west of Cavendish is CLARE, a pretty large town, seated on the Stour, but is of more antiquity than beauty, there having been here a castle and collegiate church, now in ruins. It has at present a fine large church, and a manufacture of says, but is a poor dirty town, that has a mean market on Fridays, and a fair on Easter-Tuesday, and the 25th of July, for toys.

Here was a monastery of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustin, or, as some say, of St. Benedict, founded in the year 1248, by Richard Clare, earl of Gloucester. This house was a cell to the abbey of Becaherliven in Normandy, but was made indigenious by king Henry II. who gave it to the abbey of St. Peter at Westminster. In after times, king John changed it into a college of a dean and secular canons, and at the dissolution its revenues were valued at 324 l. a year.

STOKE-CLARE, is seated on the bank of the Stour, three miles west-by-south of the above town,

town, and is remarkable for its priory of the Benedictine order, translated thither from the castle of Clare, by Richard de Tonebridge, earl of Clare. About the year 1415, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, converted it into a collegiate church, consisting of a dean and secular canons, and it was valued at the dissolution at 324l. 4s. 1d. per annum. This village has a fair held on Whit-sun-Monday.

Six miles to the west of Clare is HAVERHILL, a long thoroughfare town, forty-nine miles north-north-east of London, partly in this county and partly in Essex. It appears to have been formerly of much greater consequence than it is at present, for it had two churches, or at least a church and a chapel, and the ruins of one of them are still to be seen. Here is a charity-school, and a small market on Wednesdays, with two fairs, held on the 12th of May, and the 26th of August, for toys.

We shall now return to Clare, whence a road leads fourteen miles north to ST. EDMUNDS-BURY, or BURY ST. EDMUNDS, commonly called BURY. It was originally called St. Edmundsburgh, from an abbey founded here, in honour of St. Edmund, who was martyred in the year 870, and after having lain interred in the town where he was killed, thirty-three years, was removed to this place, which is situated fourteen miles east of Newmarket, twenty-five west-north-west of Ipswich, and seventy-six north-north-east of London. It is seated on the west side of the river Lark, which is now made navigable from Lynn to Fernham, about a mile north of the town. It has a beautiful inclosed country on the south and south-west, and on the north and north-west, delightful champain fields extending to Lynn, while the country on the east is partly
open

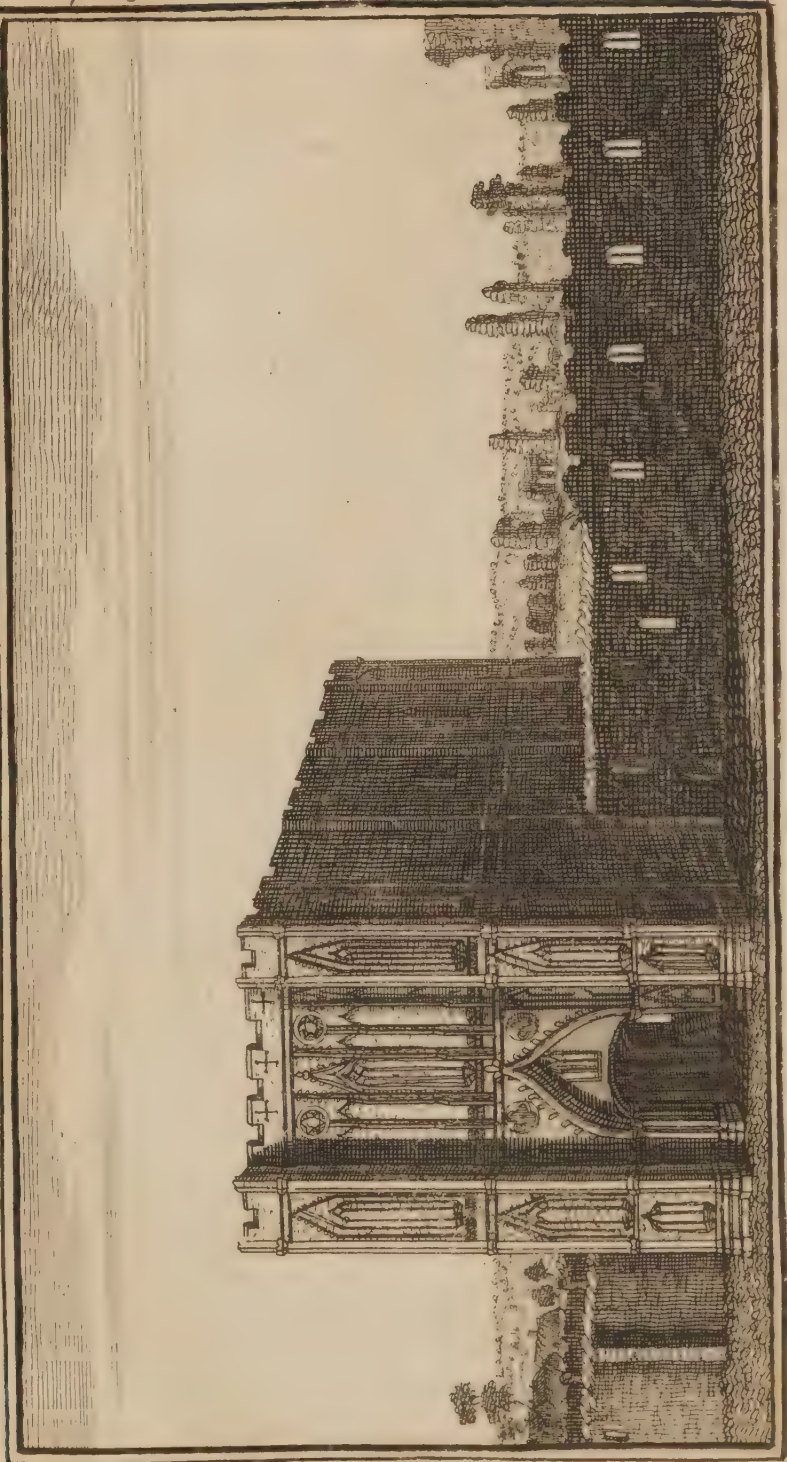
open and partly inclosed. On the 11th of April 1608, while the quarter-fessions was held at St. Edmundsbury, a malt-house was accidentally set on fire, from whence the flames, by means of a very high wind, soon reached the farthest side of the town, flew over many houses near it, and consumed buildings at the greatest distance, and did not cease till one hundred and sixty dwelling-houses, besides other buildings were destroyed; when the damage in goods and furniture is said to have amounted to 60,000 l. From this accident, terrible and distressful as it was, arose the present beauty and regularity of the streets, many of which now cut each other at right-angles, and the town standing upon an easy ascent, appears at a distance to the greatest advantage. It is however disgraced by a number of dirty thatched houses, some of them not far from the center of the town.

The abbey, once an illustrious structure, was built by Sigebert, king of the East Angles, for secular canons, soon after Christianity was planted here by Felix, the Burgundian; and when it was finished, Sigebert himself retired into it, and secluded himself from all temporal affairs. Two hundred years after, king Edmund was interred here, and a small church erected over his tomb, which was afterwards levelled to the ground by the Danes, under the command of king Swain; but Canute his son, afterwards obtaining the crown of England, rebuilt the church in a sumptuous manner, enriched it with many gifts and privileges, and confirmed all the former grants. The abbey now flourished in wealth and power, and a multitude of gifts and oblations were hung upon St. Edmund's tomb. The bounds of the abbey extended a mile round it, and an oath was imposed upon the alderman at his entrance upon his office,

office, that he should not damage or hurt the abbot or convent, in any of their rights or privileges. The monks, greedy to possess all the prey, accused the seculars, among other things, of negligence and irreverence to the corpse of St. Edmund: so petulant was the accusation, and so strong their interest, that they procured power and authority to eject all the seculars, and to fill their places with monks of their own, that is, the Benedictine order. The abbot was exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction by the council of Winchester; and he encompassed, not only the abbey, but a part, if not the whole of the town, with a wall and ditch, the ruins of which are still to be seen in many places. The abbots were made parliamentary barons, and their wealth annually increased. But notwithstanding the restrictions laid upon the corporation, the townsmen were not to be restrained; for they imprisoned the abbot, beat the monks, broke down the gates, and burned the houses adjoining, carrying away the chalices of gold and silver, with other rich plate, plundered the treasury, and took away the writings. In short, the townsmen and monks could never agree, and consequently the former could not be much grieved at the dissolution of the abbey, by Henry VIII. when its annual revenues amounted to 2336 l. 16 s. in the whole, and to 1659 l. 13 s. 11 d. clear of reprises; and the plate, bells, lead, and timber, yielded five thousand marks to the king. The ruins of these structures shew, that it was of very large extent, and there still remains a very curious gatehouse handsomely built, which seems pretty entire, and is a master-piece of Gothic architecture; it was built in the reign of Richard the Second, the townsmen having demolished the former gate in his grandfather's time, upon a quarrel with the monks:



The West View of S^t. Edmunds Bury Abbey, in the County of Suffolk.



monks: of this gate, and other remains of the abbey, we have given an engraved view. The inside is adorned with the arms of Holland, duke of Exeter, and of Edward the Confessor, who was the favourite saint of Richard the Second.

When the abbey was in its prosperity, there was an hospital, or religious house, at every gate of the town; particularly an hospital of St. Peter's, without the Risby gate, for the maintenance of leprous and infirm priests; an hospital of St. Nicholas without the East-gate; of St. John within, and St. Petronilla, without the South-gate. But the most famous of the hospitals was St. Saviour's, without the North-gate, an entire wing of which is still remaining. It was in this building that the parliament met, in the reign of Henry VI. and it was here that Humphrey duke of Gloucester was murdered, at the instigation of the monks. There were also a college of priests, with a guild to the Holy Name of Jesus, and a house of Grey friars without the North-gate, to which those friars retired, after they were driven out of the town by the abbot.

Instead of the many churches, chapels and oratories which were formerly in this town, there are now only two magnificent and stately churches: the one dedicated to St. Mary, is one hundred and thirty-nine feet long, by sixty-seven feet and a half broad, and its chancel is seventy-four by sixty-eight. The roof is very magnificent, and there is a fine ascent of six steps to the altar, on the north side of which is the tomb of Mary queen of France, the daughter of Henry VII. who was afterwards married to Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. This queen of France was interred in the great church of the monastery, and was removed after its dissolution into St. Mary's church. Her body is covered with lead in the human form, and on

the breast is inscribed “Mary queen of France; 1533.” Her tomb was not only simple and unadorned, but for a long series of years entirely neglected; and was even without any inscription, till the year 1758, when a gentleman of the town had the tomb repaired at his own expence, and a noble table inserted into it. The other church, dedicated to St. James, was finished in the reign of Edward the Sixth, who was himself the contributor to it, and is one hundred and thirty-seven feet long by sixty-nine broad. The chancel is fifty-six by twenty-seven feet, and at the west end are two large monuments, erected to the memory of James Reynolds, Esq; chief baron of the Exchequer, and his lady. The steeple of this church excites the attention of the curious. It was anciently the grand portal that led to the great church of the monastery: the arches of the tower are all round of a Saxon form, and seem to be much older than Henry the Third’s time. Both these churches are remarkable for their just symmetry, beautiful large windows, neat pillars, and noble roofs.

The rest of the public buildings are the guild-hall, the shire-hall, the assembly-room, a grammar free-school, founded by king Edward the Sixth, the butchery lately erected at the expence of the earl of Bristol, an hospital or workhouse for thirty boys and girls, which was the synagogue of the Jews, till they were expelled the kingdom in 1179. In the middle of the market-place is a fine cross, with a lantern and clock. There are two market-days held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, the chief of which is on Wednesdays, for all manner of provisions. There are also three annual fairs; the first on Easter-Tuesday, the second, for three days before the feast of St. Matthew, and three days after; but this is usually protracted to
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an uncertain length, for the diversion of the nobility and gentry that resort to it; and the third is on St. Edmund's day. Spinning is almost the only manufacture of the town.

Richard Aungervyle, commonly known by the name of Richard de Bury, was born in 1281, at St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, and educated at the university of Oxford. When he had finished his studies in that famous seminary, he entered into the order of Benedictine monks, and became tutor to Edward prince of Wales, afterwards king Edward the Third. Upon the accession of his royal pupil to the throne, he was appointed cofferer, then treasurer of the wardrobe, archdeacon of Northampton, prebendary of Lincoln, Sarum and Litchfield, keeper of the privy-seal, dean of Wells, and last of all was promoted to the bishopric of Durham. He likewise enjoyed the offices of lord high chancellor and treasurer of England, and discharged two important embassies at the court of France. Learned himself, and a patron of the learned, he maintained a correspondence with some of the greatest geniuses of the age, particularly with the celebrated Italian poet Petrarch. Naturally of a humane and benevolent temper, he performed, we are assured, many signal acts of charity; but the noblest instance of his generosity and munificence, was the public library which he founded at Oxford, and built upon the spot where now stands Trinity-college. It continued till the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, when the books were dispersed into different repositories. He likewise wrote a book intitled *Tr. biblos*, for the regulation of his library; and a copy of this performance in M. S. is still to be seen in the Cottonian library. He died at his manor of Auk-

land, April the 24th, 1345, and was interred in the cathedral of Durham.

Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England in the sixteenth century, was born, as is supposed, in 1483, at Bury St. Edmunds, and educated at Trinity-hall in Cambridge. According to some he was of mean parentage; but the most probable opinion is, that he was the natural son of Richard Woodvill, brother to Elizabeth, consort to king Edward the Fourth. Having finished his studies at the university, he was taken into the family of cardinal Wolsey, by whom he was recommended to king Henry the Eighth, and from this time he rose, by quick and rapid steps, to the first dignities in the church, as well as the state. Invested thus with a high degree of power, he exerted his talents, which were confessedly great, in serving his prince in the most important transactions. He had a considerable share in effecting the divorce between his royal master and Catharine of Spain: he assisted him in throwing off the papal yoke: he himself abjured the Pope's supremacy, and wrote a book, in behalf of the king, intitled, *De Verâ Obedientiâ*. Nevertheless, in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, he opposed the reformation, and was thrown into prison, where he continued several years; but, upon the accession of queen Mary, he was again set at liberty, and not only restored to his bishopric of Winchester, but likewise advanced to the office of lord high chancellor. Possessed thus of greater power than ever, and actually intrusted with the chief direction of public affairs, he employed his authority, in some cases, to the most salutary ends; in others, he abused it to the most pernicious purposes. He drew up the marriage-articles between queen Mary and Philip the Second

cond of Spain, with the strictest regard to the interest of England. He opposed, though in vain, the coming of cardinal Pole into the kingdom. He preserved inviolate the privileges of the university of Cambridge, of which he was chancellor; and defeated every scheme that was projected for extending beyond its usual bounds the royal prerogative. It must be confessed, however, at the same time, to his disgrace, that he had a principal hand in reconciling the English nation to the see of Rome; and what redounds still more to his dishonour, and has fixed an indelible stain upon his memory, he was deeply concerned in those cruel persecutions that were then carried on against the protestants; though his guilt in this respect was far from being so great as is commonly imagined; Bonner, bishop of London, being the chief author of those savage barbarities. He is said, nevertheless, to have discovered at his death, the greatest remorse for this part of his conduct, and to have often repeated these words; *Erravi cum Petro, sed non flevi cum Petro*. He died November the 13th, 1555, and was interred, with great funeral pomp, in the cathedral of Winchester. He wrote, besides the book above-mentioned, a retraction of that work; several sermons and other treatises; and is supposed to have been the author of *The necessary Doctrine and Erudition of a Christian*; a piece which is commonly ascribed to king Henry the Eighth.

William Clagget, a learned and eminent divine in the seventeenth century, was born September the 14th, 1646, at St. Edmundsbury, in this county, and educated at Emanuel-college in Cambridge, where he took the degrees in arts and divinity. His first station in the church was that of being preacher in the place of his nativity; after which he became preacher to the society of

Grey's-inn, lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. He died of the small-pox, March 28, 1688, aged forty-one. He was the author of a great number of theological tracts, chiefly of the controversial kind. Four volumes of his sermons were published after his death.

Six miles north-east of St. Edmundsbury is IXWORTH, a thoroughfare town, situated in the road from Bury to Yarmouth. It is a dirty, ill built town, yet is memorable for a religious house, founded by Gilbert de Blund, or Blount, about the year 1100, in a pleasant valley by the river side; it was of the order of canons regular of St. Austin, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It had many benefactions, and its revenue was valued at the suppression, by Dugdale, at 168 l. 19 s. 7 d. per annum; and by Speed, at 280 l. 9 s. 5 d. This town has a mean market on Fridays, and two fairs, the first held on May-day, and the other on the 18th of October. Some years ago, a large pot of Roman coins was found here.

About five miles to the north of this town is EUSTON, the seat of the duke of Grafton, the park and plantations of which are well worth viewing, they being very extensive, and sketched with great taste, particularly the approach to the house from Bury is extremely beautiful. The road to that town lies for some miles over a wild heath, over-run with bushes, whins, and breaks, the wild luxuriance of whose growth evidently display how greatly it would answer to break it up, and convert it into arable farms.

A little out of the road to St. Edmundsbury, and about four miles west of Ixworth, lie LIVERMERE and AMPTON, the seats of Baptist Lee and ——— Calthorpe, Esqrs. The two parks join, and the owners, says the ingenious Mr. Young, with a harmony very unusual, made a noble

noble serpentine river through both, and built a large handsome bridge over it, at their joint expence, by which means they ornamented their ground, to a degree otherwise impossible. In Mr. Calthorpe's park, the water forms a bend against a slope of wood, which has a very noble effect; and, "upon the whole, says our author, the river, " considering it is formed out of a trifling stream, " is one of the finest waters I have seen in the " ground of any private gentleman. Mr. Lee, " he adds, has a shrubbery of about twenty acres " cut out of his park, that is laid out in a very " just taste. The water and scoop in it are particularly beautiful; the first winds through a " thick planted wood, with a very bold shore, " in some places wide, in others so narrow, that " the over-hanging trees, join their branches " from side to side, and even darken the scene, " which has a charming effect. The banks are " every where uneven, first wild and rough, and " covered with bushes and shrubs, then a fine " green lawn in gentle swells, with scattered " trees and shrubs to the banks of the water, and " seats disposed with great judgment; and at " the termination of the water, the abruptness " and ill effect of that circumstance (which is " not trifling, for a water that has the least appearance of a river, should never be seen to " the *end*), is taken off by finishing with a dry " scoop, which is amazingly beautiful; the bed " of the river is continued for some distance " a sloping lawn, with banks on each side, " planted and managed with great taste; nor did " I conceive, that weeping willows could any " where but hanging over water have been attended with so beautiful an effect, as they have " on the steepes of these slopes."

We shall now return to St. Edmundsbury, and from thence proceed fourteen miles north by west to BRANDON, situated on the Little Ouse, which is navigable from Lynn to this town. It is pretty well built, and the road lies through it from St. Edmundsbury to Lynn. To the west of the church is the seat of Joseph Birch, Esq; and it gives the title of duke to the noble family of Hamilton. It has a small market on Fridays, and three fairs, held on the 14th of February, the 11th of June, and the 11th of November, for toys.

Three miles east by north of Brandon is DOWNHAM, a village seated on the Little Ouse, and of which are related several very amazing particulars. Mr. Hollinshead tells us, that in October, 1566, there were taken near the bridge in this town, twenty-seven fishes of a prodigious size, the least of which was twenty feet in length. But what appears still more extraordinary, is a kind of sand-flood, which began in the year 1668, and occasioned the town to be called Sandy Downham, the circumstances of which are related in a letter written by Thomas Wright, Esq; and inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 17. These wonderful sands had their rise from Lakenheath, a town about five miles to the south-west of Downham, where some large hills, composed of sand, having their surface broken by a tempestuous south-west wind, were blown upon some neighbouring ground, which having only a thin coat of grass over it, was soon rotted by the other sand lying upon it, and accompanied it in its strange progress. Mr. Wright supposes, that at its first eruption, it did not cover above eight or ten acres of ground, but before it had been driven four miles, it covered above a thousand. All the opposition it met with was from a farm house, which

which the owner endeavoured to secure by raising fences against it ; but perceiving that this would not answer his purpose, he desisted from endeavouring to obstruct its course ; and thus, by giving it a free passage, got rid of it in four or five years time. On its reaching Downham, it continued ten or twelve years in the skirts of the town, without doing any considerable damage, the reason of which, Mr. Wright imagined, was, because its current was then down a hill, which sheltered it from those winds which gave it motion ; but the valley being once passed, it was driven above a mile up hill in two months time, and covered above two hundred acres of good corn-land, the same year. On its entering the body of that little town, it buried and destroyed several houses, and the people were at more expence in preserving the rest, than the houses were worth. Mr. Wright, at last, gave the flood of sand some check, tho' for four or five years his success was doubtful. It had possessed all the avenues to his house, so that there was no passage to it, but over two walls, eight or nine feet in height, and it encompassed a small grove before his house, then almost buried in sand, and at one time had possessed his yard, and was blown up almost to the eaves of his out-houses. At the other end it had broken down his garden wall, and stopped all passage that way. For four or five years this gentleman stopped it as well as he could with fir-hedges, set upon one another, by which means he raised sand-banks near twenty yards high, and brought the sand into the compass of eight or ten acres ; and then by laying some hundred loads of dung and earth upon it, in one year, reduced it again to firm land ; afterwards he cleared all his walls, and by the assistance of his neighbours, cleared away in one month, one thousand five hundred loads, and cut a passage to

his house, through the main body of sand. That branch of the Little Ouse, on which this town borders, and is better known by the name of Brandon, or Thetford-river, was almost filled up with it; and had not this river stopped the progress of the sand into Norfolk, great part of that county had probably been ruined.

Six miles to the east of Brandon is THETFORD, which, though chiefly situated in Norfolk, has one parish, consisting of about thirty houses, in this county; yet it seems to have been originally seated on the Suffolk side of the river, called the Little Ouse; for in the reign of king Edward the Third it had thirteen parishes on the Suffolk side, and but seven in Norfolk.

From Brandon a road extends nine miles to MILDENHALL, a large, populous town, situated on the river Lark, sixty-nine miles north-east by north of London. Its noble church, has a tower one hundred and twenty feet high, and is a great ornament to the town, which is pleasant and well built. Towards the fens, which to the east of this town extend to Cambridgeshire, are several large streets as big as ordinary towns, called by the inhabitants Rows, as West-row, Holywell-row, and Beck-row. In the year 1567, great part of this town was consumed by fire. Here are the seats of Sir ^{Charles} Bunbury, Bart. and Rushbrooke, Esq; The town has a plentiful market on Fridays, well supplied with fish, wild-fowl, and all other provisions; and has a considerable fair, which begins on the 10th of October, and lasts four days.

About four miles to the eastward of Mildenhall, on the north side of the river Lark, is ICKLINGHAM, a village which has two parishes, and two parish churches, where was the ancient Roman station Combritonium, or, according to
Horsley,

Horsley, Camboricum, which seems to have been half a mile in length, and to have extended at a small distance from the river. On the west side of the ruins is a square camp, which appears to have contained about twenty-five acres. The vallum is visible on all sides, except where the moorish ground has brought it to decay. Coins have been found here, particularly in a plowed field half a mile north-west of the town; some have been found also in the moors, in digging to fence or drain them; and about forty-four years ago, an ancient leaden cistern was discovered by a ploughman, who struck his share against the edge of it. To the west of the camp, upon Warren-hill, are three large barrows, each encompassed by a foss.

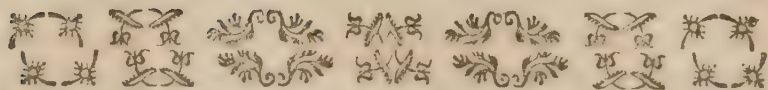
About eight miles to the south of Mildenhall is **NEWMARKET**, a modern place, as the name imports, which consists of one street, pretty well built, in the great road from London to Norwich. It is full of inns, and many of the inhabitants subsist on the gains obtained from passengers, and from those who come to the races, annually kept on the neighbouring heath in April and October. It is built on a large plain, with a fine prospect, almost all round, and consists of two parishes, one of which is in Suffolk, and the other in Cambridgeshire. Here is a house built by king Charles the Second, in which he resided during the races. Here are also coffee-houses, in which, at the time of the races, are gaming every night, as well as cock-fighting, which bring a number of sharpers from London. We have already mentioned this town in Cambridgeshire, and shall therefore only add, that here is a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, held on the 28th of October, for horses and sheep.

Besides the great personages, whose lives we have already given, in treating of the towns where they received their birth, this county has produced the following.



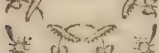
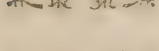
John Bale, a learned Irish bishop, in the sixteenth century, was born November the 21st, 1495, at Cove in Suffolk, and educated at Jesus college, Oxford. He was brought up in the Romish religion, but afterwards embraced the Protestant persuasion; and this change of principles exposed him to the persecution of the Popish clergy, against whom he was protected by Cromwell, earl of Essex. Upon the death, however, of that great minister, he was obliged to take refuge in the Low Countries, where he continued eight years; and returning to England on the accession of king Edward the Sixth, he was, by that prince, advanced to the bishopric of Ossory in Ireland. This he enjoyed but a very short time; for upon the death of king Edward, he was again forced to abandon his native country; and he resided in Switzerland during the reign of queen Mary: but coming back to England on the accession of queen Elizabeth, he obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury, though he could never recover his Irish bishopric. He died in November, 1563, aged sixty-eight. He compiled the *Lives of the most eminent Writers of Great Britain*, and several smaller tracts.

John Boyse, an eminent divine, and one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of king James the First, was the son of Mr. William Boyse, rector of West-Stowe, near St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk; and was born at Nettlestead in this county, January the 3d, 1560. His father, it is said, took so much care of his education, and the boy himself discovered such a pregnancy of parts, that, by the time he had attained to the fifth year
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of his age, he was able to read the Hebrew Bible. He afterwards became as considerable an adept in the Greek language, and by that means obtained a scholarship in St. John's college, Cambridge. He had once some thoughts of applying himself to physic, with a view of making it his profession; but being troubled with a weakness, frequently incident to persons of a delicate constitution, viz. that of believing themselves afflicted with every disease of which they read, he quitted the study of physic for that of divinity. On the death of his father he succeeded him in the rectory of West Stowe; and he afterwards became rector of Boxworth, and prebendary of Ely. When king James the First directed a new translation of the Bible to be made, by persons of the greatest learning, as well at London as the two universities, Mr. Boyse was chosen one of the Cambridge translators, and in this arduous work, he performed not only his own task, but also that of one of his colleagues. He likewise assisted Sir Henry Savile, in the laborious undertaking of publishing the works of St. Chryostom. He died January the 14th, 1643, aged eighty-four.



S U R R Y.


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 county of SURRY or SURREY, was thus called from its Saxon name Suthrea, a name that owed its origin to the Saxon words Suth, which signifies south, and rea a river, which it received from its being situated on the south side of the Thames. It is bounded on the east by Kent; on the south by Suffex; on the west by Berkshire and Hampshire; and on the north by Middlesex: it extending thirty-eight miles in length from east to west, and twenty-three from north to south; and is one hundred and twelve miles in circumference. Darking, a town nearly in the middle of it, is twenty-four miles south-west of London.

This county is part of the territory inhabited by the Regni, in the time of the Romans. Many considerable antiquities have been found here, particularly the famous military way, called Stone-street, which is still visible in many places. Here have also been found Roman tiles, medals, coins, and urns, and the remains of Roman camps and towns.

Under the Saxon heptarchy this county belonged first to the kingdom of the South-Saxons, but was at length conquered, and became united to the kingdom of the West-Saxons.

The air and soil of this county are very different, in different parts of it. On its borders, especially on the south side, about the vale of Holmsdale, and on the north, near the Thames, the air is mild and salubrious, and the soil fruitful in corn and

and hay, with a beautiful mixture of woods and fields; but in the heart of the county, the air is more bleak; and though there are many delightful spots, the county in general consists of barren heaths and sandy ground. In some parts there are long ridges of hills, that afford nothing but warrens for hares and rabbits, and parks for deer. Hence this county has been compared to a coarse cloth, bordered with a fine broad list. The air is, however, in general, as good as any in the kingdom, there being here neither marshes, fens, nor bogs; and that of Cottman Dean, near Darking, has been esteemed the best in England.

The rivers of this county are the Thames, the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle. Of the Thames we have already given a description, in our account of Middlesex; and its tide runs up as far as Richmond.

The Mole, by some called the Swallow, proceeds from several springs, in the south part of the county, which uniting in Ryegate hundred, is called the Mole; for from thence it runs north-west towards Darking, and not far from it, like a mole, hides itself under ground, for the space of about a mile, and then rises again about two miles to the south of Leatherhead. From thence it passes by Leatherhead, and turns north-west to Cobham, and then north by east till it falls into the Thames over against Hampton-Court. Some late authors, are, however, of opinion, that the stream of the Mole is entirely lost at its sinking under ground, and is not the same that rises at Leatherhead; but that the water issuing from a new spring, forms another river; though, from the supposition of its being the same, it has obtained the same name.

The Wey rises near Alton in Hampshire, and flowing eastward, enters this county at Frensham,
from

from whence it runs east by south to Godalming, and soon after runs northward by Guilford, and from thence to Woking; and dividing into two branches, to the northward of that town, each pursues its course to the north by east, and join their streams just as they fall into the Thames, near Weybridge. This river is navigable from the Thames to Godalming, which is of great advantage to the south-west parts of Surry, by supplying the inhabitants with coals, other heavy goods, and many necessaries, from London.

The Wandle rises from a spring at Carshalton, near Croydon, and running for some time west, turns north, and with a small, but clear stream, falls into the Thames at Wandsworth.

There are several mineral waters in this county, the most famous of which is at Epsom, about fifteen miles south-west of London. This medicinal water is pretty clear, and without smell; but if it be kept in covered vessels for some weeks in summer, it will stink, and acquire a nauseous bitter taste, with somewhat of a maukish saltness. It will curdle with soap and salt of tartar; and with spirit of sal ammoniac, it will let fall a grumous sediment; but if mixed with lime-water, it will continue clear. A gallon will yield an ounce, and a half of a sort of cream and sediment, which is of a greyish colour, almost impalpable, of a brackish, nauseous bitter taste, and an odd strong flavour. There are about eight parts of salt to one of earth, the former of which is of a whitish yellow colour, and of a singular strong smell, with a bitter taste. All authors agree, that the crystals of this salt will require but a small portion of water to dissolve them, for an equal weight has been found sufficient. The salt has a purging quality, half an ounce dissolved in spring water, will work like other physic. The water itself is a diluent and
mild

mild absorbent: it is also diuretic and cathartic. Poor people formerly used to wash old sores in the water, with good effect. A dose of it in summer, is two thirds of a pint, and in winter, half a pint.

At Stoke, a village two miles south of Cobham, is a spring, commonly called Jessop's well. This water is thought to contain more salt than any purging water in England, and it has a taste much like that of Epsom wells. A gallon of it yields an ounce and a half of salt, with twenty-two grains of sediment, that is, seven hundred and forty-two grains in all. It is very white, and has somewhat of a brackish taste, with a nauseous bitterness. The earthy matter bears but a small proportion to the salt; which, as Dr. Hales informs us, will shoot into very bitter, irregular, oblong crystals; some of which have retained their former firmness, for five years at least. Half an ounce of distilled water will dissolve only ten grains of salt, though standing by the fire side; in which it greatly differs from that of Epsom. From the experiments made it appears, that this water contains a large portion of calcarious nitre, a little salt and calcarious earth, and very probably a little natron. A less quantity will suffice for a dose than of any other; for which reason it fits better on the stomach, and enlivens the spirits of those that drink it. It has been long noted for a good purging water; and a single quart will purge pretty briskly, and promote plenty of urine, without gripes. It cures obstinate scorbutic cases, and as there is a fine volatile spirit in this water, it may be drank for a considerable time, as an alterative, with happy consequences.

Stretham is a village six miles south of London, that has been long remarkable for its medicinal spring. The water has somewhat of a yellowish tinge,

tinge, and throws up a scum variegated with copper, blue and green colours. At the spring head it has a nauseous saline taste, and a gallon will yield 200 grains of sediment, the salt of which has a penetrating, brackish taste, with a strong flavour; and in the air it will almost melt. This is partly marine, and partly nitre, enveloped in a little sulphur, and a greater proportion of absorbent earth. When it was most in vogue, three pints boiled to a pint and a half, was given as a purge; for it operates both by stool and urine, and it has been found good in disorders of the eyes.

The Dog-and-Duck is a noted public-house in St. George's Fields, near London, greatly resorted to in spring and summer. The water is clear, and has very little taste; but a gallon will yield two hundred grains of sediment, of a dirty colour, and a pungent, brackish taste. The earthy matter is as one to twelve, in proportion to the salt, and it will ferment strongly with spirit of salt, and spirit of vitriol; but will not turn to perfect lime by calcination. This water has been noted for curing leprous disorders, and some have affirmed, that it cured an ulcerated cancer in the breast, by drinking the water, and keeping a cloth, wetted in the water, always over it. Being drank from one pint to three, it generally purges easily and briskly, without affecting the strength, unless in very tender constitutions. It may be taken as an alterative, instead of common drink, for the cure of scorbutic pimples, tetter, the leprosy, and the king's evil. It is also a palliative cure in cancerous disorders, and has been the means of prolonging the lives of several. The only fault of this water is, its being too cooling, for which reason it is prejudicial to persons of phlegmatic constitutions, and of weak habits of body.

At Cobham, a town seven miles south-west of Kingston, is a medicinal water, that has a sensible taste of iron; and a gallon will yield seven grains of a substance like oler, which a load-stone will attract without calcination. It is a strong chalybeate, and deserves to be more known.

About Haselmere there is great plenty of iron-ore, and some marble, though the quantity is but small. There is also a sort of hard stone, that has the appearance of cast iron, and is in high esteem for paving. This is chiefly found about Nuffield. About Gatton are quarries of white free-stone, which will endure the fire very well, but not the sun and air; it is therefore much used in the furnaces of chemists ovens, and in glass-houses. On Whitehill, in the parish of Bleachingly, are several quarries of free-stone, which, though harder than the former, is not so white, and near Rye-gate is fine fuller's earth.

The soil of this county is, as hath already been intimated, of several sorts, some being proper for corn, others for pasture, and others good for little. There is plenty of chalk in the downs, which is very proper for manuring all sorts of land. On the top of the eminence called Claygate-hill, and Nower-hill, the soil consists of a hot, dry sand; and to the southward the ground is a mixture of loam and sand. In other parts, the clay is so light and soft, that it will dissolve with any moisture, which renders some of the by-roads very bad in winter. At Brockwick is a heath, upon a stony gravel, and the hills about Borehill, are all of the same kind, some of which, however, produce very good wheat, and other corn.

This county is remarkable for walnut-trees, which are thought to abound here more than in any other part of England. The walnuts are of a very good sort, and the wood excellent for cabinets,

nets, and other curious works. There are also here, in some parts, a wild sort of black cherries, of which a very pleasant wine is said to be made, not much inferior to French claret. Box-trees are very plentiful about Darking, and the wood being sent to town, is made into mathematical instruments, rulers for workmen, and the like. Banstead Downs, which stretch thirty miles in length, from Croydon to Farnham, are covered with a short herbage, intermixed with thyme; hence the mutton, though small, is remarkably sweet. The county in general, is well provided with river-fish, and the Wandle is famous for plenty of fine trout. There are here great numbers of gardens, for pleasure as well as profit, and hence the London markets are supplied with fruits and herbs.

Clover and sainfoin agree very well with the sandy soil of this county. Near Guilford they sow a great deal of the latter, which is a considerable improvement, for it yields two tons, and two or two and a half of hay per acre. Between Guilford and Ripley, the soil is better, and generally lets from ten to fifteen shillings per acre, and the crops are exceeding good. The author of the Six Weeks Tour through the southern counties, observes, that their course is, 1. fallow. 2. wheat. 3. spring-corn. 4. clover. 5. wheat. 6. beans, peas, or oats. But they observe this course only when the soil is in good order; for when it runs foul, they favour it rather more. They plow three or four times for wheat, sow two bushels and a half, and esteem three quarters, a middling crop. They plow once for barley, in their light lands, but twice in those which are heavier, and sow three and a half, or four bushels on an acre, which produce, upon a medium, four quarters. They plow but once

for oats, and sow four or five bushels, which yield, on a medium, four or five quarters. They likewise plow but once for beans, dibble in three bushels to the acre, hoe them once, and if foul, twice; for peas, they plow once, sow three bushels, generally in drills, fourteen or fifteen inches asunder, with a small plough made for that purpose; they always hoe them once or twice, and have commonly four quarters on an acre. The farmers likewise sow many turnips, for which they plow twice or thrice, and most commonly feed them off with sheep, but sometimes with stall-fed bullocks; in which case, an acre will fatten two beasts of a middling size.

They use both horses and oxen in tillage, putting four horses to a plough, and sometimes more; and even four, six, and eight oxen; and in their light lands, turn up an acre and a half a day, but in the stiffer soils, an acre. But though the oxen are, by the sensible people, reckoned the most profitable, the farmers use ten times as many horses as oxen. They keep many cows in this county, and reckon the profit of one amounts to four pounds a year.

They have in Surry a sort of snails, three times as big as the common sort, which are said to have been brought out of Italy by the earl of Arundel.

The uncommon plants growing wild in this county, are the following:

The sweet-smelling flag, or calamus, *Accrus verus sive calamus officinarum*, Park. Found about Hedley in this county.

The greater tooth-wort, *Dentaria major Matthiolo*, Ger. In a shady lane, not far from Darking, growing plentifully.

Horned mountain rampion, with a round head of flowers, *Rapunculus corniculatus montanus*. On many places of the downs.

Chickling vetch, *Vicia lathyroides nostras, seu lathyrus viciaeformis*. Found in Peckam field, in a squalid watery place.

Blue sweet-smelling toad-flax, *Linaria odorata monspassulana*, J. B. Found in the hedges near Farnham.

Water-mint of a spicy smell, *Mentha arvensis verticillata folio rotundiore odore aromatico*, Ray. This is a very scarce plant, but found in the hedges near the foot of Box-hill.

The later autumnal gentian, with leaves like centaury, *Gentianella fugax, autumnalis elatior centaurii minoris foliis*, Park. Found on Banstead downs, though not in great plenty.

Crested cow-wheat, *Melampyrum cristatum*, J. B. Found plentifully in several parts of the county.

Squinancy-wort, *Synanchica Lugduniensis*, Ger. Found on several parts of Leith-hill.

Wild-rue, *Ruta montanae*, Ger. Found on some parts of the same hill.

Wild thyme, *Thymus sylvestris*, Ger. Found in vast plenty on most of the downs and upland pastures of this county.

Buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus*, C. B. Found in the hedges near Leatherhead.

Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*, Park. Found in the pasture grounds near Kingston.

Thorow-wax, *Perfoliata vulgaris*, Ger. Found among the corn near Croydon.

Wood-pease, or heath pease, *Astragalus sylvaticus*, Ger. Found on the heathy grounds near Godalming.

Bird's-foot, *Ornithopodium majus*, Ger. Found in the fields near Cobham.

Maiden pinks, *Caryophyllus minor repens nostras*, Ray. These flowers, which the seedsmen call Matted pinks, grow in plenty on the sandy hills, particularly near Esher.

Tender ivy-leaved bell flower, *Campanula palustre cymbalariae foliis*, Ger. Found in several parts of this county, on watery banks.

Verticulate knot-grass, with thyme-like leaves, *Polygonum serpillifolium verticillatum*, Ray. Found in watery places, in many parts of this county.

Round-leaved marsh St. Peter's wort, *Ajcyrum palustre villosum*, Ray. Found near the borders of springs, particularly about those of the Mole and the Wandle.

The principal manufacture carried on in this county is woollen cloth, more particularly kerseys.

This county is divided into thirteen hundreds. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Winchester, and has one hundred and forty parishes, in which are thirteen market towns, namely, Chertsey, Croydon, Darking, Epsom, Ewel, Farnham, Godalming, Guilford, Haselmere, Kingston, Ryegate, Southwark, and Woking, besides two ancient boroughs, which have no market, namely, Blechingley, and Gatton; and it sends fourteen members to parliament, that is, two knights of the shire for the county, and two members for each of the following boroughs, Southwark, Guilford, Ryegate, Haselmere, Blechingley, and Gatton.

We shall enter this county by passing over London bridge into SOUTHWARK, which, though generally considered as a part of London, we have reserved for this county, in which it is properly placed; and is so extensive and populous, that none of the cities or market-towns of England,
equal

equal it in the number of its houses and inhabitants, it extending like London itself along the bank of the Thames, and joining several villages that were formerly at a considerable distance, particularly Horsley-down and Rotherhithe on the east, and Lambeth on the west; and from north to south it extends in the broadest part from London bridge almost to Newington Butts; but what is more properly termed Southwark, is included in the parishes of St. Olave, St Saviour, St. Thomas's, St. George, and Christ church, all of which are very extensive.

St. Olave's, Southwark, is of considerable antiquity, since we find it mentioned so early as the year 1281; but part of the old church falling down in 1736, the parishioners applied to parliament for power to rebuild it, and the present structure was erected in 1739. It is situated in Tooley street, near the south end of London bridge, and consists of a plain body, strengthened with rustic quoins at the corners. It has a square tower, surrounded at the top by a plain substantial balustrade, and the whole has an air of plainness and simplicity. It is a rectory in the gift of the crown, and the incumbent's profits are said to amount to above 400*l.* a year.

St. Saviour's, also called St. Mary Overies, is a very ancient church, seated to the south-west of the bridge foot. In the place where it stands was a priory of nuns, founded by one Mary, a virgin, the owner of a ferry over the Thames, before London bridge was built. This priory was some time after converted into a college of priests, but in the year 1106, it was refounded by the bishop of Winchester and two Norman knights, for canons regular; and from its dedication to the Virgin Mary, and its situation, was called, St Mary Overie, that is. St. Mary over the river. This edifice
being

being destroyed by fire, about the year 1207, was soon after rebuilt, and Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, added to it a spacious chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The monastery and conventual church were rebuilt in the reigns of Richard the Second, and Henry the Fourth; and at the general suppression were surrendered to Henry the Eighth, upon which the parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret, purchased the conventual church of king Henry, and were the next year united by act of parliament, and the church being then repaired, was called by the new name of St. Saviour's. This Gothic structure, in its construction and extent, resembles a cathedral. The window, entrances, and almost every other part, is purely in the Gothic stile; the tower, which is square and well proportioned, is supported by massy pillars, and rises over the meeting of the middle and cross-issles. It is crowned with battlements, and has a pinnacle at each corner. This church is a rectory in the gift of the parish, and the profits arising to the two chaplains, are said to amount to upwards of 300 l. per annum.

St. Thomas's, which is seated on the north side of St. Thomas's street, was erected for the use of the fine hospital of the same name, of which we shall speedily give a particular account; but the number of houses and inhabitants near the hospital greatly encreasing, this church was rendered parochial, and a chapel erected in the hospital, for the use of the patients. It is a plain brick building, enlightened by a series of large windows, and the corners strengthened and adorned with rustic, as are also the corners of the tower. This church is neither a rectory nor a vicarage, but a kind of impropriation, in the gift of the hospital,

St. George's stands at the south-east corner of St. Margaret's hill. There was a church in this place before the year 1122, which was taken down in 1734, and the present structure was finished in 1736. To this church you ascend by a flight of steps, defended by plain iron rails. The door case, which is of the Ionic order, has a circular pediment, adorned with cherubims in the clouds; and on each side of the pediment which rises as high as the roof; the front is ornamented with a balustrade and vases. From this part, the tower rises plain, strengthened with rustic quoins, like the body of the building, and on the corners are placed vases. From hence rise a series of Ionic columns, which support a spire, that has ribs on the angles, and openings in all the faces. This church is a rectory in the gift of the crown, worth to the incumbent about 220 l. a year.

Christ Church, which is situated by the west side of the road, near the foot of Black-friars bridge, is a regular and well constructed brick building, erected with little expence, since the year 1737, when the foundation of the old church gave way. It is a plain structure, enlightened by two ranges of windows, and has a square tower, upon which is a turret. This church is a rectory, the patronage of which is the heirs and assigns of John Marshall, of the borough of Southwark, Gent. who caused the old church to be erected, by leaving in the year 1627, the sum of 700 l. for that purpose, with an estate of 60 l. a year towards the support of the minister; and the inhabitants applying to parliament in 1670, it was made a distinct parish, independant of that of St. Saviour's.

To these churches we shall add these of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, St. Mary Rotherhithe, and St. John the Evangelist, which are
 joined

joined to the east end of this extensive borough, and are generally considered as a part of it. The former is situated on the south-west corner of Bermondsey street, vulgarly called Barnaby street, and is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, the sister of Lazarus. It appears from the Conqueror's survey, that a church of the same name was situated on the same spot, in the time of the Saxons. The present structure, which was erected in 1680, is seventy-six feet in length, and sixty-one in breadth. Its height to the roof is thirty feet; the steeple is eighty-seven feet high, and the tower is covered with a dome, crowned with a turret. This is a plain structure of brick, plaistered over, with the cases of the doors and windows of stone; and the windows are arched with cherubs heads on the top. The advowson belongs to lay patrons, and the profits of the incumbent are said to amount to about 200 l. per annum. St. Mary Rotherhithe is seated near the bank of the Thames. The old church had stood above two hundred years, when being in a ruinous condition, the inhabitants applied to parliament in 1736, for leave to pull it down, and the present structure was finished in 1739. This edifice is built with brick, and ornamented with stone. It is enlightened by a double range of windows, and the corners both of the tower and body, are strengthened with a handsome rustic. The tower is composed of two stages, and terminated by a balustrade, from which rises a circular base that supports a kind of lantern, elegantly constructed with Corinthian columns. Over these are urns, with flames, and from the top of this lantern rises a well constructed spire. This church is a rectory in the gift of a lay patron, and the profits arising to the incumbent are said to amount to above 150 l. a year. St. John the Evangelist's owed its rise to

the great encrease of buildings. It is one of the fifty new churches, ordered to be built by act of parliament, and was finished in 1732, when the district of Horsleydown being separated from St. Olave's, was by act of parliament constituted its parish. The sum of 3500*l.* was likewise granted by parliament, to be laid out in lands, tenements, &c. in fee-simple, and the church-wardens to pay the rector the additional sum of 60*l.* to be raised by fees arising from burials. The body of this structure is enlightened by two ranges of windows, with a Venetian in the center; the tower has a balustrade on the top, from whence rises the spire, to which the architect has given the form of a column, which is fluted, and has on its top an Ionic capital, which gives the whole structure a very whimsical appearance. Besides these churches, there are meeting-houses of all the different sects of dissenters.

Southwark is mentioned in history in the year 1052, when we are told, that earl Godwin arrived there with a powerful fleet, and having cast anchor till the return of the tide, passed London-bridge without opposition, in order to engage the royal navy, which consisted of fifty ships of war, lying opposite to Westminster. If this be true, all these ships of war must have been very small, or the bridge, which was then of wood, must have been raised to a prodigious height, and of a very different construction than it is at present. However, affairs being accommodated between the king and the earl, the latter returned without coming to an engagement.

The borough of Southwark was governed by its own bailiff till the year 1327, when the city of London finding great inconveniencies from the escape of malefactors thither, out of the reach and cognizance of the city magistrates, obtained
a grant,

a grant, by which the mayor of London was constituted bailiff of Southwark, and impowered to govern it by his deputy. However, the inhabitants, some time after, recovered their former privileges, which they enjoyed till king Edward the Sixth granted Southwark to the city of London, for the sum of 647 l. 2 s. 1 d. and about a month after the passing of this patent, Southwark was made one of the city wards, named Bridge-ward-without, in consideration of the city's paying to the crown, an additional sum of 500 marks; upon which, the number of the aldermen was encreased from twenty-five to twenty-six, a new one being chosen to govern that borough. Hence Southwark has ever since been considered as subject to the lord mayor, who has under him a steward and bailiff, the former of whom regularly holds a court of record, in the hall on St. Margaret's-hill, for all debts, damages, and trespasses within his limits; and the lord mayor proclaims a fair held at Southwark on the 19th of September. But notwithstanding this, the borough is, in a great measure, independant of the city, and is principally governed by a number of justices of the peace, who have not the least dependance on the city.

Southwark is divided into two parts: the Borough-liberty, in which the lord mayor's steward or bailiff holds the above courts; and the Clink, or Manor of Southwark, which is subdivided into the Great Liberty, the Guildhall, and the King's Manor; for each of which subdivisions, a court-leet is held, where the constables, ale-conners, and flesh-tasters are chosen, and other business transacted. The Clink-liberty is under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester, who, besides a court-leet, keeps a court of record here, by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, da-

images, and trespasses. Court-leets are also kept at Bermondsey and Rotherhithe. The military government of Southwark is under the lord lieutenant of the county of Surry, and eleven deputy-lieutenants. But to return to the history of this borough.

On the 10th of June, 1381, Wat Tyler, with a mob, said to amount to one hundred thousand men, marching from Black-heath, entered Southwark, set at liberty the prisoners in the King's-bench and Marshelsea prisons, and levelled to the ground, the houses of all lawyers and questmen; and while one party went to Lambeth, where they burnt the archiepiscopal palace, with the rich furniture, books, and registers, another destroyed the common stews along the bank-side. In this dreadful confusion, the lord mayor caused the bridge-gate to be shut and fortified; but the next day they were admitted into the city, and the shambles and wine-cellars set open for their accommodation. There, after burning the temple, the priory of St. John's of Jerusalem, near Smithfield, seizing the tower, and beheading the archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Robert Hales, high treasurer, on Tower-hill, and murdering many of the most eminent citizens, and particularly the lawyers, Wat Tyler was slain by William Walworth, the lord mayor, while holding a conference with the king in Smithfield. The rebels immediately bent their bows to revenge his death, when king Richard, though but fifteen years of age, had the courage and prudence to ride up to them, crying, "My friends, will you kill your king? Be not troubled for the loss of your leader, I will be your captain, and grant what you desire." Upon which they changed their resolution, and marched under his conduct through Southwark, into St. George's-fields; but there finding a thousand citizens completely

pletely armed, they were struck with a panic, and throwing down their arms, begged for mercy, which being granted, they immediately dispersed.

Opposite to the west end of St. George's church was anciently a magnificent structure, belonging to the duke of Suffolk, which coming to Henry the Eighth, he erected a mint in it for the coining of money; and it being afterwards pulled down and converted into streets, they still retained the name, and it being a privileged place, it became a harbour for bankrupts and debtors, to which they fled, in order to defraud their creditors. Though the privilege of the place was taken away in the reign of William the Third, they kept their station, in defiance of the laws, and of the civil power, till an act of parliament was made in the latter end of the reign of king George the First, which obliged them to disperse.

In this borough were anciently a number of brothels, called the stews, situated on the bank-side Southwark, and licensed by the bishop of Winchester. At first there were eighteen of these houses, but afterwards twelve were only allowed. They stood in a row, and had signs on their fronts facing the Thames, which were not hung out, but painted on the walls, as the cardinals hat, the cross-keys, the bell, the castle, the swan, the boar's head, &c. These houses were under very strict regulations, confirmed by act of parliament in the reign of Henry the Second, which were to be observed, under the penalty of suffering great pains and punishments. No single woman, desirous of forsaking her sins, was to be kept against her will, and every lewd woman was forbidden the rites of the church, and denied Christian burial, if she was not recon-

ciled to the church before her death, Hence there was a plot of ground, termed the single woman's church-yard, appointed for these lewd women, at a distance from the parish church. These lewd houses were put down by order of king Henry the Eighth, in the year 1546, when it was proclaimed by sound of trumpet, that the stews should be no longer privileged and used as common brothels.

In the borough of Southwark are three hospitals, St. Thomas's, the Lock, and Guy's hospital.

St. Thomas's is seated on the east side of the extensive street called the Borough, at a small distance from the foot of London bridge, and is a very noble and extensive charity, for the reception of the necessitous sick and wounded. With respect to its origin, it is to be observed, that in the year 1207, the priory of St. Mary Overies, being destroyed by fire, the canons erected, at a small distance, an edifice to the same purpose, till their monastery could be rebuilt, which being accomplished, Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, pulled it down in 1215, and erected it in a place where the prior of Bermondsey had, two years before, built an alms-house for the reception of indigent children, and necessitous prostitutes; and having dedicated the new structure to St. Thomas the Apostle, he endowed it with land to the value of 343*l.* a year, from which time it was held of the abbot of Bermondsey. At length, the lord mayor and citizens, having, in the year 1551, purchased of king Edward the Sixth the manor of Southwark, as hath been already mentioned, the city immediately repaired and enlarged this hospital, at the expence of about 1100*l.* and in 1553, the king incorporated a society of persons for its government, in common with two
other

other great charities in the city, Christ's hospital and Bridewell. Though the fire of London spared this hospital, it destroyed great part of its possessions; and it being in a ruinous condition, subscriptions were made for rebuilding it, and it was erected upon a larger and more commodious plan, by the assistance of different benefactors, till it was entirely compleated, and at present consists of three square courts.

Next the street is a handsome pair of large iron gates, with a door of the same work on each side, for foot-passengers. These gates open into a neat square court, encompassed on three sides with a colonade, and on the north side, under an empty niche, is an inscription, importing, that that side, which contains three wards, was erected at the expence of Thomas Guy, Esq; in the year 1707. On the south, under the same kind of niche, is an inscription, shewing, that that side, which also contains three wards, was erected at the expence of Thomas Frederick, Esq; in 1708. The center of the principal front, which is on the east-side, facing the street, is of stone, with a circular pediment at the top, beneath which is a niche, with a statue of king Edward the Sixth, holding in his right hand a gilt sceptre, and in his left the charter. A little lower, on each side, is a niche, in which is a man with a crutch, and a sick woman, and in other niches under them, a man with a wooden leg, and a woman with her arm in a sling. Over the niches are festoons, and between the last mentioned figures, the king's arms in relievo. Underneath is a spacious passage down several steps into the second court, which has colonades like the former, except at the front of the chapel, which is on the north side, and is adorned with lofty pilasters of the Corinthian order, placed on high pedestals,

and on the top is a pediment, as there is also in the center of the east and west sides; and above the piazzas, the fronts of the walls are ornamented with pilasters of the Ionic order. In the middle of the court is a brass statue of king Edward the Sixth, well executed by Scheemakers, and behind him is a small pedestal, on which is placed his crown lying upon a cushion. This statue is encompassed with iron rails, and upon a lofty stone pedestal, is the following inscription,

THIS STATUE
OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH,
A MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE,
OF EXEMPLARY PIETY AND WISDOM
ABOVE HIS YEARS;
THE GLORY AND ORNAMENT OF HIS AGE,
AND MOST MUNIFICENT FOUNDER
OF THIS HOSPITAL,
WAS ERECTED AT THE EXPENCE
OF CHARLES JOYCE, ESQUIRE,
IN THE YEAR M,DCC,XXXVII.

The same inscription is placed in Latin on the opposite face of the pedestal. In the middle of the east side of this court is a spacious passage into the next, between rows of columns which support the structure above. In the third court the buildings are older than in the others, and entirely surrounded with a colonade, above which there are long slender pilasters, with small Ionic capitals. In the center is a statue of Robert Clayton, Esq; in his robes, as lord mayor, encompassed with iron rails; upon one side of the pedestal is his arms in relievo, and on the opposite side an inscription, importing, that the above gentleman gave first 600*l.* towards the rebuilding of that house, and afterwards left 2300*l.* to the poor of it.

Though

Though the estates at first belonging to this foundation were ruined, yet by the munificence of the citizens, the annual disbursements amount to near 8000*l.* This hospital contains nineteen wards, in which are four hundred and seventy-four beds, which are constantly kept filled, and there are always a considerable number of out-patients. There belongs to this hospital, a president, a treasurer, a steward, a chaplain, four physicians, three surgeons, an apothecary, a clerk, a matron, an assistant clerk in the compting-house, a brewer and butcher, a cook, assistant, and servant, two porters, four beadles, nineteen sisters, nineteen nurses, nineteen watch-women, and a watchman.

The lock-hospital, which is at the south-west corner of Kent-street in Southwark, was anciently a house for the reception and cure of lepers, but at present belongs to St. Bartholomew's hospital in the city, and is appropriated to the cure of venereal patients. It was rebuilt about twenty years ago, and is a small neat edifice, to which belongs a chapel.

Guy's hospital is situated near St. Thomas's, for the cure of the sick and lame, by Mr. Thomas Guy, a citizen and bookseller of London, who, by his industry and frugality, amassed an immense fortune. The expence of erecting and furnishing this hospital, amounted to 18,793*l.* 16*s.* a great part of which he expended in his life-time, and the sum he left to endow it, amounting to 219,499*l.* both together amounted to 238,292*l.* 16*s.* The iron gates of this hospital open into a square, in the midst of which is a brazen statue of the founder, dressed in his livery gown, well executed by Mr. Scheemakers, with the following inscription in the front of the pedestal.

THOMAS GUY,

SOLE FOUNDER OF THIS HOSPITAL

IN HIS LIFE-TIME,

A. D. M, DCC, XXXI.

On the west side of the pedestal, the parable of the good Samaritan is represented in basso relievo. On the east side, our Saviour healing the impotent man, and on the south side, Mr. Guy's arms. This hospital is so extensive as to contain twelve wards, in which are four hundred and thirty-five beds, and the whole has a plainness and regularity, suitable to the nature of the institution. There belong to it sixty governors, who have a common seal, and a considerable number of officers, particularly a treasurer and his clerk, a steward, a chaplain, two physicians, an apothecary, who has two servants, a surgery-man, a butler, a cook and her servant, a porter, beadle, and matron, eleven sisters, eight nurses, twelve watch-women, one brother and a sister belonging to the lunatics. By this noble charity, health and ease have been restored to many thousand people; besides which, the out-patients, who receive medicines gratis, frequently at one time amount to about one thousand six hundred.

Besides these noble hospitals, there are many other charitable foundations, particularly queen Elizabeth's school, in Schoolhouse-lane, Tooley-street, which was founded by that princess, for instructing the boys of St. Olave's parish, in English, Grammar, and writing. This school generally consists of near three hundred boys, for the teaching of whom the Grammar-master has a salary of 61 l. a year; his usher 41 l. 10 s; the writing-master 60 l. out of which he is obliged to supply the boys with pens and ink; the Eng-
lish

lish master 37 l. 10 s. and his usher 20 l. There are also in Southwark seven charity schools, fourteen alms-houses, and five prisons, the King's-Bench in St. George's fields, the Marshalsea, the New-prison, which is the county jail for felons, the Compter, and the Clink.

With respect to this borough, the building of Black-friar's bridge, will soon occasion a great variety of alterations and improvements: new streets, of handsome and elegant buildings, and noble squares, are planned, and will probably be soon executed.

William Sherlock, an eminent divine, and learned writer in the seventeenth century, was born in the year 1641, in the borough of Southwark, and educated first at Eton school, and afterwards at Peterhouse-college in Cambridge. Having finished his studies, and entered into orders, he was, in 1669, presented to the rectory of St. George's Botolph-lane in London; and about eleven years after, was collated to the prebend of Pancras in St. Paul's cathedral. In 1685, he was chosen master of the Temple. During the reigns of king Charles the Second, and king James the Second, he maintained the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance; and agreeably to these principles, he refused, upon the accession of king William and queen Mary, to take the oaths to the government, in consequence of which he was deprived of his livings. He thought proper, however, in a little time after to alter his sentiments, and having taken the oaths, was restored to his benefices. In 1691, he succeeded Dr. Tillotson in the deanery of St. Paul's; and a little before his death, was presented to the rectory of Therfield in Hertfordshire. He died June 19, 1707, and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. His writings are numerous. His dis-

course concerning death is esteemed the most valuable. Bishop Burnet says, "that he was a clear, a polite, and a strong writer, but apt to assume too much, and to treat his adversaries with contempt." He left behind him two sons, the eldest of whom, Thomas, afterwards became bishop of London.

Sir John Leake, a brave and successful admiral in the beginning of the seventeenth century, son to captain Richard Leake, master gunner of England, was born at Rotherhithe, in June 1656. Having learned under his father the art of navigation and gunnery, he entered into the sea-service, and distinguished himself remarkably in that memorable battle between the English and Dutch fleets in 1673. He was some time after engaged in the merchants service; but returning once more into the royal navy, he obtained the command of a ship of war, and in 1689, had a principal hand in effecting the relief of Londonderry in Ireland. Recommended by so signal a display of his courage and good fortune, he was successively promoted by king William the Third, to several superior commands; and in 1702, soon after the accession of queen Anne, he was appointed commander in chief of a squadron destined for the recovery of Newfoundland. This service he effectually performed; and upon his return to England, was constituted rear admiral of the blue, and soon after vice-admiral of the same squadron. In 1704, he received the honour of knighthood, and assisted Sir George Rooke in the reduction of Gibraltar. In the course of the following year, he relieved that fortress two several times, when it was closely besieged by the enemy. He likewise had a share in the conquest of Barcelona, Carthagena, Majorca, and Minorca; and upon his

his return home received a gratuity of 1000*l.* from her majesty. In 1707, he was appointed admiral of the white, and commander in chief of her majesty's fleet; and this post he enjoyed till the accession of king George the First, when he was superseded by Matthew Aylmer, and retired with a pension of 600*l.* He spent the remainder of his days in a little box he had built at Greenwich, and dying there August the 1st, 1720, was interred in the parish church of Stepney.

On the south-west side of Southwark, are St. George's fields, where have been found many Roman coins, and checquered pavements, it being the center of three Roman ways. Since the building of Westminster and Black-friars bridges, commodious roads have been made across these fields, leading to the Borough, and the principal roads in the county; and a considerable part of these fields will probably, in a few years, be converted into streets of handsome houses. The Magdalen house, for the reception of penitent prostitutes, is now erecting by the governors of an excellent charity, established in Prescott-street, Goodman's fields, in the year 1758: It is a neat structure, consisting of a center and two detached wings.

At the south-west end of these fields is the asylum, or house of refuge for orphans and other deserted girls of the poor, within the bills of mortality; was founded at the same time with the Magdalen hospital, in order to preserve poor, friendless, and deserted girls, from the miseries and dangers to which they would be exposed, and particularly from the guilt of prostitution. The children are regularly and alternately employed, in reading, knitting, sewing, and in the business of the kitchen; to which latter employment four are appointed weekly to be with the cook, to assist her,

her, and to receive from her the necessary instructions in plain cookery. They are likewise employed in all household business, according to their respective ages and abilities. The chaplain preaches on Sundays, performs the other parts of divine service, and catechises the children. The teacher usually reads prayers on the other days of the week; and some portion of scripture is read by those of the children who are best able. The officers and servants of the house are a physician, two surgeons, an apothecary, and a chaplain, a secretary, a matron, teachers of reading, knitting, sewing, &c. a cook, a house-maid, and a servant man.

Near this charitable foundation is another, particularly appropriated to the cure of ruptures.

At the south-east end of St. George's fields is NEWINGTON BUTTS, a village extending from the end of Blackman street, Southwark, to Kennington common, which is said to have received the name of Butts from the exercise of shooting at butts, set up in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, both here and in other towns of England, to fit men to serve in the regiment of archers. Here are said to have been planted the first peaches, so much esteemed by the name of Newington peaches. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory in the gift of the bishop of Winchester; and the profits of the incumbent amount to about 140 l. a year. In this village are three alms-houses, a charity-school and a workhouse. The principal of these alms-houses are those of the fishmonger's company. The most ancient of which is St. Peter's hospital, which that company erected by virtue of letters patent granted by king James the First, in the year 1618, for the reception of several of their poor members. It contains twenty-two alms-people, each of whom

whom has two rooms, and an allowance of 3 s. a week, 15 s. at Christmas, a chaldron of coals, and a gown yearly, and one of the pensioners who reads prayers twice a day in the chapel, has an additional allowance of 2 l. a year. The entrance is by a pair of iron gates, opening into the center of the building. On the inside are two courts behind each other, in which is a hall, with painted windows, and a chapel. To the south of this hospital is another, founded by Mr. James Hulbert, a liveryman of the fishmongers company, in 1719, whose statue stands upon a pedestal; and on the walls, which extend before both, are iron rails, to afford a view of this statue, of the more modern hospital erected by that gentleman, and of the pleasant walks before it. This is also founded for twenty poor men and women, who have much the same accommodations and allowance with those of St. Peter's.

At a small distance to the west of St. George's Fields is the village of LAMBETH, which is particularly famous for its containing, for several centuries, the palace of the archbishop of Canterbury. It was formerly in the see of Rochester, but archbishop Baldwin having obtained it by exchange, began this palace in the year 1188. In 1250, Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, having incurred the hatred of the citizens of London by his arrogance, retired to this palace for the security of his person; and finding it in a ruinous condition, rebuilt the whole north side, the archiepiscopal apartments, the chapel, the library, and cloysters, and the guard-chamber. This palace, from that time, became the residence of the greatest persons of the church. Cardinal Poole added a gallery and some rooms to the east end, also a magnificent gatehouse. The Lollard's tower, thus named from a room in it, in which

which were imprisoned the followers of Wickliff, the first British reformer, who were called Lollards, was finished by Chichely. This is a small room, in which still remain eight rings and staples, to which that prelate's fellow christians were chained, for presuming to differ from him in opinion. The hall was erected by archbishop Juxton: and the brick edifice between the gate and this hall, was begun by Dr. Sancroft, and finished by Dr. Tillotson, who, in about three years, laid out near 8000 l. on this palace. Hence, the present structure being erected at different times, has little appearance of uniformity; but the principal apartments are well proportioned, and well enlightened; and being situated on the banks of the Thames, afford a fine view up and down the river; and from the higher apartments, a prospect of the country on every side. Of this edifice we have, for the satisfaction of our readers in the country, given an engraved view. In this palace is a fine library, founded in 1610, by archbishop Sancroft, who, by his will, left all his books for the use of his successors in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. This library has been augmented by the benefactions of the archbishops Abbot, Sheldon, Tennison, &c. and consists of above six hundred volumes in manuscript, and fourteen thousand five hundred printed books. The church, which stands by the palace, is an antique structure, dedicated to St. Mary. It has a square tower, and both that, and the body of the church, are crowned with battlements. In this village is a school, founded in the year 1661, by Richard Lawrence, citizen and merchant of London, which he endowed with 35 l. a year, for educating twenty poor children, of that part of the parish, called the Marsh and Wall liberties. This parish is very extensive, it reaching into St.



The North West View of Lambeth Palace, in the County of Surry.

George's Fields to the east, and to several villages to the south and west. Hence it is divided into eight precincts, denominated the Archbishop's, the Dean's, the Prince's, the Marsh, the Wall, Stockwell, and Kennington liberties. It is remarkable, that at Lambeth Wall is a spot of ground, containing an acre and nineteen poles, named Pedlar's acre, that has belonged to the parish from time immemorial, and is said to have been given to the parish by a pedlar, on condition that his picture, with that of his dog, should be perpetually preserved in the painted glass, in one of the windows of the church, and which the parishioners placed in the south-east window of the middle isle.

VAUXHALL, a hamlet in this parish, is particularly famous for its gardens, which have been many years converted into a place of genteel entertainment, during the spring and summer seasons. In the midst of the garden is a grand orchestre, containing a fine organ and a band of music, with some of the best voices, and the seats or boxes are disposed round it to the best advantage, with respect to hearing the music. On the back of many of the boxes are pictures painted from the designs of Mr. Hayman. At some distance is a grand pavillion, finished in a most elegant taste, in which are several large pieces, painted by Mr. Hayman; and round it the trees are scattered about it with a pleasing confusion. Still farther from the orchestre are several noble vistas of very tall trees, where the spaces between them are filled up with neat hedges; and on the east side are planted with flowers, and sweet smelling shrubs. Some of these vistas terminate in a prospect of the adjacent country, others in a painted representations of triumphal arches. There are in this garden also several statues, and in particular, a
fine

fine one in marble by Mr. Roubiliac, of the late Mr. Handel, in the character of Orpheus playing on a lyre. When it grows dark, the garden near the orchestre is illuminated, almost in an instant, with about one thousand five hundred glass lamps, which render the scene extremely brilliant; and soon after, a very extraordinary piece of machinery has of late been exhibited. On the inside of one of the hedges, near the entrance into the vistas, by removing a curtain, a very fine landscape is shewn, illuminated by concealed lights, in which the principal objects that strike the eyes of the spectators are a cascade and a miller's house. The exact appearance of water is seen flowing down a declivity, and turning the wheel of the mill. It rises up in foam at the bottom, and then glides away. "This moving picture, says the author of London and its Environs described, attended with the noise of the water, has a very pleasing and surprizing effect both on the eye and ear; but we cannot help observing, with respect to this piece, that however well it is executed, yet peoples being obliged to wait till the curtain is drawn, and after beholding it for a few minutes, having it again suddenly concealed from the view, when the exhibition is ended for that night, has too much the air of a raree show. If it could have been contrived to make its appearance gradually, with the rising of the moon in the same picture, which might seem to enlighten the prospect, and at length, by degrees, to become obscured by the passing of that luminary behind a cloud, the effect would perhaps have been much more agreeable." Every thing is provided in these gardens in the most elegant manner for the company who chuse to sup.

To the west of Vauxhall is BATTERSEA, a village situated on the river Thames, at the distance of four miles from London, which gives the title of baron to the lord viscount Bolingbroke, who has a seat here, which is a plain old building. This village is beautified with several handsome houses, and here is a free-school for twenty boys, founded by Sir Walter St. John. The gardens about this village are famous for producing the finest asparagus.

Henry Elſynge, clerk of the House of Commons in the reign of king Charles the First, was born, in 1598, at Batterica in Surry, and educated at Christ-church college in Oxford. Having finished his studies in that seat of the muses, he travelled into foreign countries, and perfected himself so well in every useful and polite accomplishment, that, upon his return to England, he was universally considered as one of the finest gentlemen of the age. In consequence of the recommendation of archbishop Laud, he was promoted to the place of clerk of the House of Commons; and though he obtained it by so unpopular a method, he yet held it during the greatest part of the long parliament, till the lower house proceeding to try and condemn the king, he resigned his employment, and retired to his seat at Hounslow in Middlesex, where he died about the middle of August, 1654, aged fifty-six. He wrote a book entitled, *The ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England*; and another called, *A Tract concerning proceedings in Parliament*.

Henry Saint-John, lord viscount Bolingbroke, one of the greatest and most extraordinary personages that has appeared in England since the beginning of the present century, was descended of a very ancient and honourable family, and born at Battersea in this county in the year 1672. He had

had his education at Eton-school, and at Christ church college in Oxford, where, though he distinguished himself early by the brilliancy of his wit, and the strength of his genius, he yet devoted himself more to the gratification of his pleasures, than to the prosecution of his studies. In the year 1700 he entered into the House of Commons, and joining the party of Robert Harley, Esq; at that time speaker, he acquired, before the end of the session, the character of a most excellent orator. His abilities, which were now equally known and admired, procured him the post, first of secretary at war, then of secretary of state; and in this last capacity he had a principal share in effecting the great change of ministry in 1710, and in conducting and concluding the famous treaty of Utrecht. For the service which he performed upon these occasions, he was, in 1712, created baron St. John of Ledcard-Tregoze, in Wiltshire, and viscount Bolingbroke. He had hitherto acted in a kind of subordination to Mr. Harley, now earl of Oxford, and lord high treasurer; but disdainng to be directed and controlled by a man, whom he excelled in genius, if not in knowledge, he formed a plan for supplanting that nobleman, and succeeding him in office; and one part of this plan he actually accomplished. The earl of Oxford was removed from his post, and Bolingbroke expected to become prime minister; but before he had time to attain to that dignity, he was surprized by the death of her majesty queen Anne, and all his ambitious views were thereby disappointed. Upon the accession of king George the first, he was not only deprived of his post of secretary of state, but was likewise obliged to withdraw from the kingdom, to avoid the danger of an impending prosecution; and though, by his flight, he secured his life, he was nevertheless, in his absence,

condemned

condemned by a bill of attainder. The chief article of the charge against him, was the share he had in concluding the treaty of Utrecht. Provoked at a sentence, which he thought extremely severe, and urged by the repeated solicitations of the Jacobites, he engaged immediately in the service of the pretender, who appointed him his secretary; but this post he enjoyed but a very little time, being dismissed from it in a few months, with evident marks of displeasure; a circumstance, in all likelihood, by no means disagreeable to him, as he appears not to have ever been very fond of that employment. Thus discarded abroad, he resolved to attempt the making his peace at home; and by the mediation of the earl of Stair, at that time the English ambassador at Paris, he was at last able to effectuate his purpose. In 1723 he obtained his majesty's free and full pardon; and about two years after an act was passed in his favour, re-establishing him in the enjoyment of his family inheritance, and enabling him to possess whatever other real or personal estates he might purchase in the kingdom. But as his attainder was not formally reversed, he was never restored to his seat in the House of Peers; and this last circumstance he seems to have considered as one of the most grievous calamities that had befallen him. We find him often complaining of it loudly to Sir William Wyndham, to dean Swift, to Mr. Pope, and to others of his correspondents; and it was probably his resentment at this stigma on his character, that drew from him those severe and cutting strokes of satire, which he levelled at Sir Robert Walpole. Restored, however, to his native country, he passed the remainder of his days in tranquility and retirement, partly at Battersea, partly

at Dawley near Uxbridge; and dying, November the 15th, 1751, at the former of these places, was interred in the parish church, in the same vault with his ancestors. He wrote several pieces which he published during his life-time, and were greatly admired. He was also celebrated by Mr. Pope in several of his admirable poems, but leaving by his will his posthumous works to Mr. Mallet, they were published after his death; and being an attack upon revealed religion, were highly censured by all the true friends of christianity.

CLAPHAM is a village about a mile and a half to the south-east of Battersea, and is full of handsome houses, belonging to the merchants and wealthy citizens of London. On a hill near the road stands the church, and there is a handsome school-house built by the parish, for teaching the children of the poor of the village.

Two miles to the south-west of Battersea is WANDSWORTH, a village that has several handsome houses belonging to the gentry and citizens of London, and is said to have obtained its name from the river Wandle, which passes through it, under a bridge into the Thames. There are here copper works, said to have been first erected by certain Dutchmen, and a fair, held on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Whitfun-week.

To the north-west of Wandsworth is PUTNEY, a village situated on the Thames, opposite to Fulham, to which it is joined by a bridge. Here is an old church, erected after the same model with that of Fulham; and they are both said to have been built by two sisters. That part of Putney which joins to the heath, commands a fine view, both up and down the river Thames; and here the citizens of London have many pretty seats. In
the

church, which stands near the Thames, are several handsome monuments, most of them modern.

In this village was born Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, and an able statesman, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, whose father was a blacksmith here; but nature having endued him with very extraordinary abilities, he was taken into the service of cardinal Wolsey, whence he rose, first to be master of the king's Jewel-house, and afterwards master of the Rolls, and keeper of the privy seal. He had a great hand in the dissolution of the monasteries, and was rewarded by his majesty with several fine estates. At length, he was made vicar-general, lord vicegerent in ecclesiastical affairs, earl of Essex, and knight of the garter. Mindful, however, of the instability of fortune, and conscious of the envy which attended his sudden rise, he endeavoured to secure himself by effecting a marriage between his royal master and Anne of Cleves; who, as she was a Protestant, and owed her royal dignity chiefly to his interest, would, he imagined, exert her whole influence in supporting him in power: but the king, not liking the person of his new consort, who, he swore, in his coarse phrase, was a *Great Flanders Mare*, wreaked his vengeance upon his unhappy minister, who was condemned to lose his head by a bill of attainder. He suffered on Tower-hill, with great fortitude and composure, July the 28th, 1540. He was one of the chief instruments of the reformation, and seems to have been a man of real merit; worthy of a better master, and a better fate.

WIMBLETON is a village three miles to the south of Putney church, where Ethelbert, king of Kent, was defeated in the year 568, by Ceaulin the West-Saxon. Wimbleton house stands about half a mile south of the road, on Wimble-

ton common, and was built in the year 1588, by Sir Thomas Cecil, son of the lord treasurer Burleigh; and afterwards belonged to general Lambert, who had here the finest flower-garden in England. The manor of Wimbleton was purchased by Sarah Churchill, dutchess dowager of Marlborough, who left it to the late John Spencer, Esq; brother to the late duke of Marlborough, together with a fine seat she built here, which is adorned with a terrace walk that commands a fine prospect. On the sides of Wimbleton common are several handsome seats.

From Putney a road extends about a mile and a half west to MORTLACK, which is seated on the bank of the river Thames, and has been famous for a manufactory of tapestry hangings. It has two charity-schools, and a fair, on the 19th of July, for toys.

About two miles to the west by south of Mortlack is RICHMOND, which is situated twelve miles from London, and is esteemed the finest village in the British dominions, hence some have termed it the Frescati of England. The green is extremely pleasant, it being inclosed in a handsome manner, encompassed with lofty elms, and on each side adorned with the houses of persons of distinction. Here is a sun dial in a pretty taste, encompassed with seats; this and the railing in of the Green were at the sole expence of queen Caroline. Among the seats on this spacious green is a handsome edifice, that formerly belonged to Sir Charles Hedges, and afterwards to Sir Matthew Decker, in the gardens of which, the anana or pine-apple, was first brought to maturity in this kingdom; and here is said to be the longest and highest edge of holly that was ever seen, with several other hedges of ever-greens; vistas cut through woods, grottos, fountains, a fine canal, a decoy, summer-

mer-house, and stove-houses. The town runs up the hill, above a mile from the village of East-Shene, to the New Park, with the royal gardens sloping all the way towards the Thames, whose tide reaches to this village. On the ascent of the hill are wells of a purging mineral water, and on the top is a most extensive and beautiful prospect of the country, interspersed with villages and inclosures: the Thames is seen running beneath, and the landscape is improved by many fine seats scattered along its banks. Before we describe the palace and fine gardens of Richmond, we shall conclude what we have to say of the village itself with observing, that here is an alms-house erected by Dr. Duppa, bishop of Winchester, in the reign of king Charles the Second, for the support of ten poor widows, pursuant to a vow made by that prelate during his prince's exile. There is likewise another alms-house, endowed with above 1000*l.* a year, which, since its foundation, has been considerably increased by John Mitchell, Esq; Here are also two charity-schools, one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls.

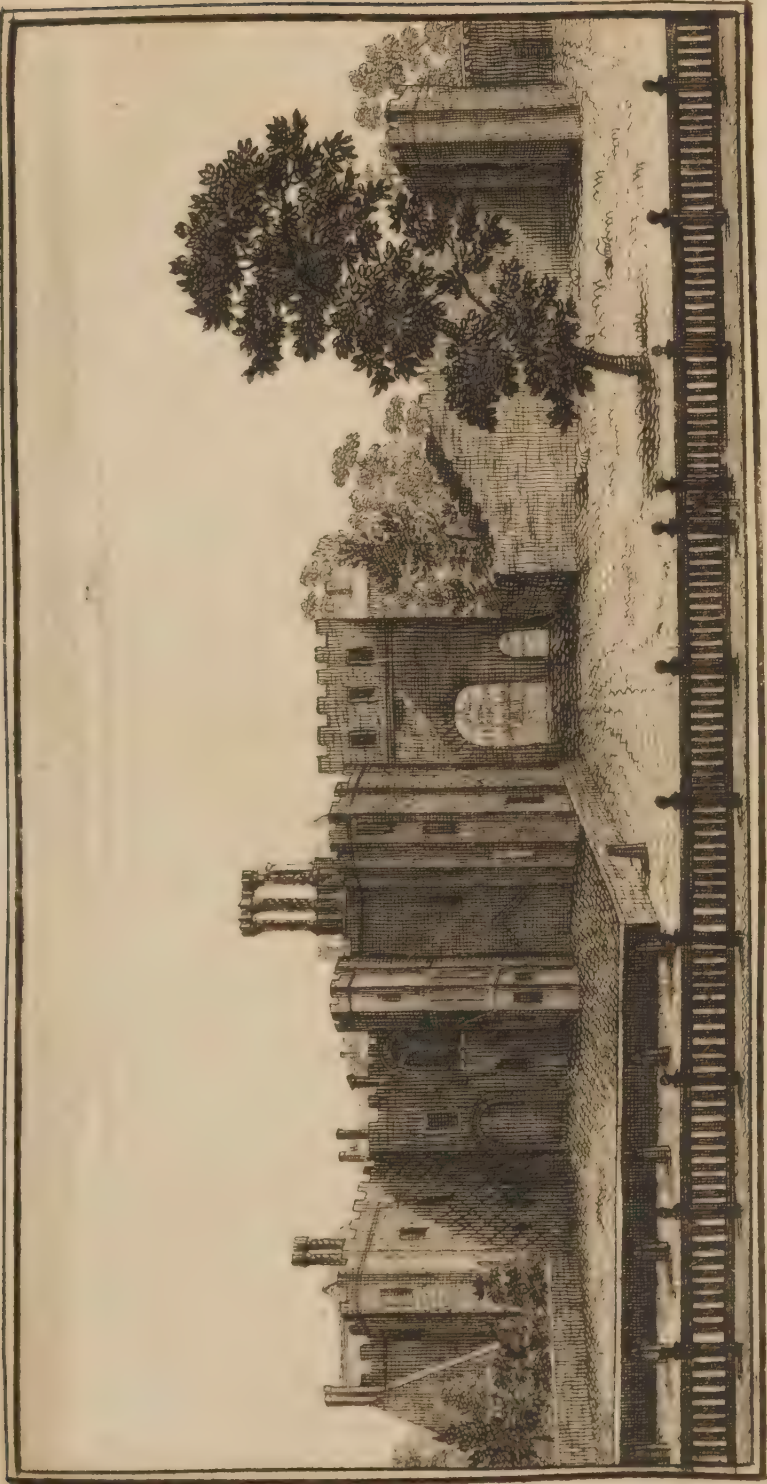
Near this village was anciently a palace of our monarchs, which, from its splendor, was called Shene, a word which signifies bright or shining. In this palace king Edward the Third died of grief, for the loss of his brave son, Edward the Black prince; and here likewise died Anne, the wife of Richard the Second, who first taught the English ladies the use of the side-saddle; for before her time, they were accustomed to ride a-stride; but king Richard was so afflicted at her death, that it gave him such a dislike to the place, that he defaced and neglected it. It was, however, repaired and beautified a-fresh by king Henry the Fifth, who also founded near it three reli-

gious houses, namely, a monastery of Carthusians, which he called Bethlehem, and to which he gave several alien priories, then belonging to several abbies in France, besides many benefactions and privileges: a monastery of Celestine monks, and a convent for Bridgetines, consisting of sixty nuns, thirteen priests, four deacons, and eight lay brothers.

In the year 1497, this palace was consumed by fire, when king Henry the Seventh himself was there. But in 1501, he caused it to be rebuilt, and commanded, that from thence forward, the village should be called Richmond, on account of his having the title of earl of Richmond, before he obtained the crown, by the battle of Bosworth field, in which king Richard the Third lost his life. Here also Henry the Eighth died, as did queen Elizabeth, his grand-daughter.

The present palace, which is placed in a fine situation, is a plain structure, as will appear from the view we have given of it. It was erected by the duke of Ormond, who obtained from king William the Third, as a reward for his military services, a grant of a considerable space of land about Richmond; but it devolved to the crown on that duke's attainder, in the reign of king George the First, and this structure, with its gardens, were, by his late majesty king George the Second, confirmed to Caroline his queen, in case she became queen dowager of England. That prince, who was greatly delighted with the place, made several improvements in the palace, while her majesty amused herself at her royal dairy-house, the hermitage, Merlin's cave, and other improvements which she made in the park and gardens of this delightful retreat.

The palace, indeed, wants that magnificence which is suitable to the dignity of the king of
England,



The East View of King Henry VII Palace, on Richmond Green.

England, but the gardens are extremely fine, without offering a violence to nature. Almost every thing has an agreeable wildness, and a pleasing regularity, which afford a much higher and more lasting satisfaction, than all the stiff decorations of art, where the artist loses sight of nature, which ought alone to direct his hand; so that Mr. Pope's advice, with respect to planting, has been here exactly performed.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
 To rear the column, or the arch to bend;
 To swell the terrace, or to sink the grot,
 In all let Nature never be forgot:
 Consult the genius of the place in all,
 That tells the waters or to rise or fall;
 Or helps th' ambitious hill the heavens to scale,
 Or scoops in circling theatres the vale;
 Calls in the country, catches op'ning glades,
 Joins willing woods, and varies shades from shades;
 Now breaks, or now directs th' intending lines;
 Paints as you plant, and as you work, designs.

On entering the walks, you are conducted to the dairy, a neat low building, adorned with a handsome pediment, and an ascent to it by a flight of steps. The walls within are covered with stucco, and the house furnished suitably to a royal dairy, the vessels for the milk being of the most beautiful China. Then passing by the side of a canal, and through a grove, you have the view of a temple erected on a mount. It is of a circular form, covered with a dome, supported by columns of the Tuscan order; in the middle is a circular altar, and to this temple there is an ascent by very steep slopes.

On returning by the dairy, and crossing a gravel-walk that leads from the palace to the river,

you enter a wood, by a walk terminated by the queen's pavilion, an elegant structure, in which is a beautiful chimney-piece, taken from a design in the addition to Palladio, and the model of a palace intended to have been erected here. In another part of the wood is the duke's summer-house, which has a lofty arched entrance, and the roof rising to a point, is terminated by a ball.

On your leaving the wood, you come to a light, small summer-house, placed on the terrace, with lofty windows, to afford a better view of the country, and particularly of Sion-house. In this edifice are two good pictures, in which are represented the taking of Vigo, by the duke of Ormond. On passing through a labyrinth, you see Merlin's cave, a thatched Gothic building, seated near a pond, in which are the following figures in wax, Merlin, the ancient British enchanter, the learned queen Elizabeth, and a queen of the Amazons. Here is also a library, consisting of a well chosen collection of the works of modern authors, neatly bound in vellum. On your leaving this edifice, which has an antique and venerable appearance, you come to a large oval, above five hundred feet in diameter; and passing from thence have a view of the hermitage, a grotesque building, which has the appearance of having stood many hundred years, though it was erected by order of her late majesty queen Caroline. It has three arched doors, and the middle part, which projects forward, has a kind of ruinous, angular pediment: the stones of the whole building appear rudely laid together, and the venerable look of the whole, is improved by the thickness of a solemn grove behind it, and a small turret on the top, with a bell, to which there is an ascent by a winding walk. The in-

side is in the form of an octagon with niches, in which are the busts of the following great men, whose writings render them an honour to their country. The first, on the right hand, is the great Sir Isaac Newton, next to whom is the justly celebrated Mr. Locke. The first, on the left hand, is Mr. Wollaston, the author of the Religion of Nature displayed; next to whom is the learned Dr. Samuel Clarke; and in a kind of alcove, is the truly honourable Mr. Robert Boyle.

On leaving this seat of contemplation, you pass through fields cloathed with grass, through corn-fields, and a wild spot interspersed with broom and firs, that afford excellent shelter for hares and pheasants; and there are here great numbers of the latter extremely tame. From this pleasing variety, in which nature appears in all her forms of cultivation and barren wildness, you come to an amphitheatre formed by young elms, and a diagonal wilderness, through which you pass to the forest-walk, which extends about half a mile; and then proceed through a small wilderness which leads out of the gardens; at the extremity of which, on the north-east, is another house that belonged to her late majesty, and near it, the house of his late royal highness prince Frederick, his present majesty's father, which is on the inside adorned with stucco; and opposite the prince's house, is the princess Amelia's, built by a Dutch architect.

A little to the south of Richmond is Kew, which is situated on the Thames opposite to Old Brentford, and has a chapel of ease erected on a piece of ground given for that purpose, by the late queen Anne, at the expence of several of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood. Here Mr. Molineux, secretary to his late majesty

when prince of Wales, had a very fine seat on the Green, the gardens of which are said to produce the best fruit in England. This house belonged to the late prince of Wales, his majesty's father; and here queen Caroline purchased lady Eyre's seat for the duke of Cumberland, and Sir Thomas Abney's for the princess Amelia and Caroline. By an act passed in 1758, a bridge was built across the Thames, opposite to Kew-green, and consists of eleven arches. The two piers, and their dependant arches on each side next the shore, are built of brick and stone; and the intermediate arches, which are seven in number, are entirely of wood. The center arch is fifty feet wide, and the road over the bridge thirty feet broad.

A little to the south of Richmond is NEW-PARK, which is esteemed one of the best in England. It was laid out in the reign of King Charles the First, and inclosed with a brick wall, said to be eleven miles in compass. In it is a small eminence, called king Henry's mount, from which is a prospect into six counties, with a distant view, both of London and Windsor castle. The new lodge, built by the late earl of Orford, is a very elegant structure of free-stone, with wings of brick on each side. It is seated on a rising ground, and commands a prospect of the park, and of a fine piece of water. This park has a wild variety of natural beauties, which cannot fail to please those that are delighted with views of nature in her rudest appearance.

Between the above park and the Thames is PETERSHAM, a small village situated two miles south of Richmond, and about the same distance north of Kingston. By ancient records it appears to have been of great antiquity, and some authors say, there was a religious house behind
the

the church; but there are no signs of it remaining. Here stood a delightful seat built by the earl of Rochester, lord high treasurer, in the reign of king James the Second, which was so suddenly consumed by fire in the year 1720, that the family, who were then all here, had scarce time to save their lives. The noble furniture, the curious collection of paintings, and the library of the first earl of Clarendon, lord high chancellor of England, and author of the history of the rebellion, were entirely consumed.

On the spot where this house stood, another was erected by the earl of Harrington, after one of the designs of the earl of Burlington. The front of this structure, next the court, is very plain, but the south front, facing the garden, is bold and regular, and the apartments chiefly designed for state, are extremely elegant. The gardens which were before crowded with plantations, are now laid open in lawns. The kitchen garden, before placed on the east side of the house, is removed out of sight, and the ground converted into an open slope of grass, leading up to a terrace of great length, from which is a fine view of the Thames, of Twickenham, and of all the fine seats round that part of the country. On the other side of the terrace, is a plantation on an eminence; and on the summit of the hill, a very fine pleasure house, which commands a prospect of the county for many miles round.

KINGSTON, commonly called KINGSTON UPON THAMES, attained its name from its being the residence of several Saxon kings, some of whom were crowned here; but it was more anciently called Moreford, from a ford over the river, opposite to the town. It stands on the bank of the Thames, fourteen miles from London, was incorporated by king John, and sent members to

parliament, so early as the reigns of Edward the Second and Third. It is a populous and well built town, and the summer assizes for the county are generally held here. It has a wooden bridge of twenty arches, which was formerly supported by a toll, but in 1567, was endowed with 40 l. a year in land for its repair, upon which the toll was taken off. There is also another bridge of brick over a stream, that flows from a spring that rises four miles above the town; and within the distance of a bow-shot from its source, forms a brook that turns two mills. Here is a spacious church, in which are eight bells; and in it are the pictures of the Saxon kings, who were crowned here, and likewise that of king John, from whom, as has been already mentioned, the inhabitants obtained their first charter. Here is a free-school, erected and endowed by queen Elizabeth; a charity-school for thirty boys, who are all clothed; an alms-house built in 1670, by alderman Clive, for six men and as many women, and endowed with land to the value of 80 l. a year; a house, called Hircomb's place in this town, was the seat of the famous earl of Warwick, stiled the setter up and puller down of kings. The town carries on a considerable trade, and has a great market on Saturdays, for corn, and all sorts of provisions; with three fairs, held on the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitsun-week, for horses and toys; on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of August, for pedlars goods and fruit; and on the 13th of November, for horned cattle, horses, and toys.

A little above four miles to the south-west of Kingston is *ESHER*, a village seated on a rising ground, from whence it has a fine prospect towards Hampton-Court and London. Here is *Esher-place*, the seat of the late Henry Pelham,

The East View of 'Essex Palace, in the County of Surry.



ham, Esq; The house is a Gothic structure of brick, with stone facings to the doors and windows, and with two towers, which rise on each side the principal gate. It stands low, and the river Mole glides by it. It was originally built by cardinal Wolfey; but the late Mr. Pelham rebuilt the whole, except the two towers, which are the same that belonged to the old building; and the whole is rebuilt in the same style and architecture as before, which produces an uniformity, that has a much better effect than the unnatural mixture of Gothic and modern, too often practised; and of this structure we have given an engraved view.

The grand floor of the house consists of six rooms elegantly finished. The great parlour is carved and gilt in a taste suitable to the stile of the building, with a curious marble chimney-piece and slab. Over the chimney-piece was, some time ago, a picture of lady Catharine Pelham and her son; and about the room, the portraits of Mr. Pelham, the duke of Rutland, the late duke of Devonshire, the late duke of Grafton, the late earl of Orford, and lord Townsend. In the drawing-room over the chimney, is a picture of king Charles the Second, when only eleven years old, by Vandyke. The library is neatly finished, and contains a good collection of books. Upon a hill on the left hand, as you enter, is a fine summer-house, that commands a view of the house, park, and country round, on both sides the Thames, for many miles. The park, in which the house is seated, appears plain and unadorned; yet, perhaps, not a little art has been used, to produce this natural and simple appearance. A wood in the park is well disposed, and consists of pine, oak, elm, and other trees; and in one part of the park is a wilderness laid out in walks, and

planted with a variety of ever-green trees and plants. In it is a grotto, and there are seats disposed in different places, and all the country round appears finely shaded with wood.

A little to the south-west of Esher is CLAREMONT, the seat of the late duke of Newcastle. The house was designed and built by Sir John Vanbrugh, in a whimsical kind of architecture; but his grace purchasing it of Sir John, was at great expence in improving it. The structure, though singular, does not seem irregular. It is built of brick, and is of considerable extent, but not much elevated. The duke erected a grand room for the reception of company, which makes the ends of the house not appear similar. In the front is a lawn, shaded on each side with trees, and the ground swelling gradually behind, the trees rise above the building, which thus appears to be situated in a wood, with no other opening but in the front. A white summer-house, with a small pinnacle at each of the four corners, erected on the mount, which gives name to the place, appears behind the trees, and has a very pleasing effect. The park, in which it is built, is distinguished by its fine woods, lawns, walks, and mounts; and the summer-house, called the Belvedere, at about the distance of a mile from the house, affords a very beautiful and extensive view of the country round. This seat has been lately purchased by the lord Clive.

Four miles to the west of Esher is WEYBRIDGE, which owes its name to a bridge, that formerly extended over the river Wey, near its influx into the Thames. In the neighbourhood of this village are several fine seats, particularly that of the earl of Lincoln, called OATLANDS, which stands a little to the north. The park is about four miles round, and the house, which is built in the middle

of a noble terrace, commands a most beautiful landscape. A serpentine river, which you look upon from the terrace, though artificial, has as fine an effect as if it were natural ; and a stranger would be apt to conclude it to be the Thames, in which opinion he would be confirmed by the view of Walton bridge, over that river, which, by a happy deception, is made to look like a bridge over it, and that way closes the prospect, in as fine a manner as possible.

HAM-FARM, the seat of the earl of Portmore, is situated between the earl of Lincoln's and the late Mr. Southcote's. The house is a large, handsome structure, regularly built of brick, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The land belonging to it consists of about five hundred acres, a hundred and thirty of which are laid out for pleasure, besides a paddock of about sixty acres. This place was first beautified by the countess of Dorchester, in the reign of James the Second. It has a fine command of water, it standing by two navigable rivers, the Thames, which flows with a bending course by the side of the terrace, and the Wey, which runs directly through the grounds, and at the terrace joins the Thames. Over the Wey is a swing-bridge, that may be turned aside at pleasure, for the passage of boats and other vessels, the Wey being navigable up to Guilford. A stream, called the Virginia water, runs from Windsor-great-park, and flows hither through the late Mr. Southcote's grounds. The terrace next the Thames is remarkably beautiful ; and though it lies on a flat, both that, and some other parts of the garden, afford several good views.

WOBURN-FARM, the seat of the late Philip Southcote, Esq; joins to Ham-Farm just described. The house is a pleasant, neat building. It is situated low, but is not very damp, and has the advantage

vantage of being screened from the violence of strong winds, by tall trees at some distance from it. In the front of the house, is a small island, which, during the summer, is stocked with sheep, that constantly feed in view of the principal rooms of the house. The fields about it are rolled and kept very neat; they have a fine carpet of grass, and the walks around them are gravelled, and on each side planted with shrubs and flowers. In the upper part of these fields is a spot of ground, laid out in gardens, from whence is a most delightful prospect, over a large extent of meadows, bounded by the Thames, which winds along in an agreeable manner, and having frequently large West-country barges sailing in it, they appear as so many moving objects in a picture, and greatly enliven the prospect. From hence also are seen ten or twelve villages, and Chertsey bridge appears as if intended for a principal object. Indeed, there are few places within the same distance from London that afford such a variety of landscapes.

About a mile to the north-east of Weybridge is WALTON, which is situated on the Thames, opposite to Shepperton in Middlesex. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, consisting of about twelve acres of land, supposed to have been a work of the Romans; and from this town runs a vallum, or rampart of earth, with a trench, as far as St. George's hill in this parish. It is said, that Middlesex once joined to this town, till about three hundred years ago, the old current of the Thames was changed by an inundation, and the church destroyed by the waves.

Here is a very curious bridge over the Thames, erected by Samuel Decker, Esq; who obtained an act of parliament for that purpose in 1747, and it was completed in 1750. It consists of only four
stone

stone piers, between which are three large truss-arches of beams and joists of wood, strongly bound together with mortises, iron pins, and cramps. Under these three arches the water constantly runs, and there are five others on each side, of brick work, to render the ascent and descent the more easy; but there is seldom water under any of them, except in great floods; and four of them on the Middlesex side are stopped up. The middle arch, when viewed by the river side, affords a very agreeable prospect of the country, to a considerable distance, finely diversified with wood and water. The vast compass of this arch, to a person below, fills the mind with awe and surprize; and these sensations are increased on his observing, that all the timbers are in a falling position, there not being one upright piece to be seen, and at the same time considers the small dimensions of the piers, by which they are supported. In passing over this bridge, the vacant interstices between the timbers, at every step, yield a variety of prospects, which, at the center, are seen to a still greater advantage. However, though each side is well secured by timbers and rails, to the height of eight feet, yet, as it affords only a parapet of wide lattice work, and the apertures seem large enough to admit the passage of any person through them, provided he climbs, and as the water is visible through every opening, at a great depth below, those unaccustomed to such views, cannot approach the side, without some apprehensions. Indeed, it would have been easy to have closed these openings with boards, but they are purposely left open, to admit a free passage for the air, in order to keep the timbers the more sound, and that the least decay might be easily perceived and repaired. Walton has a fair, held on the Wednesday,

nesday in Easter-week, for horses, horned cattle and sheep.

CHERTSEY is a town seated on the south bank of the Thames, two miles west of Walton, and nineteen miles west by south of London. It has a bridge over the river; a handsome free-school, built by Sir William Perkins, and a good trade in malt, which is sent in barges to London. There are several handsome houses near it, and to the westward is a steep hill, on which was a chapel in times of popery, and from hence is a fine prospect over Middlesex and Surry. On the east side of this hill is Monk's grove, where was formerly a celebrated medicinal spring, which was lost for some time, but has been found again. The church stands about the middle of the town, and from some stalls still remaining in the chancel, is thought to have been a chantry. Here was a monastery of Benedictine monks, founded in the year 666, by Erkenwald, afterwards bishop of London, but it was finished and chiefly endowed by Frithwald, earl of Surry. This abbey being burnt to the ground, and the abbot and ninety monks killed by the Danes, it was refounded by king Edgar, and dedicated to St. Peter. It had afterwards several considerable benefactors, and pope Alexander granted the monks many privileges. In this abbey Henry the Sixth was interred without any funeral pomp, but Henry the Seventh removed his body to Windsor. At the dissolution, the revenues of this abbey were valued by Dugdale, at 659 l. 15 s. 8 d. a year, and by Speed, at 744 l.

Chertsey has a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, held on the first Monday in Lent, for horses, horned cattle and hops; on the 14th of May, for horned cattle and horses; on the 6th of August, and the 25th of September, for horses,
horned

horned cattle and hogs. Some fishermen here caught, on the 23d of April, 1759, a sturgeon seven feet and a half long, which weighed upwards of two hundred pounds, and was presented by the lord mayor to the late king.

Henry Hammond, one of the most learned, pious, and rational divines of the seventeenth century, was the youngest son of Dr. John Hammond, physician to Henry, prince of Wales; and was born at Chertsey, on the 18th of August, 1605. He had his education at Eton school, and at Magdalen college in Oxford, of which he became a fellow. In 1629 he entered into orders, and having an opportunity of preaching at court, he so effectually recommended himself to Robert Sydney, earl of Leicester, who was one of his hearers, that he was presented, by that nobleman, to the rectory of Penshurst in Kent. In 1643 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Chichester, and the same year was nominated one of the assembly of divines, though he never took his seat among them. A friend to the constitution in church and state, he adhered to his sovereign during the national troubles, and though he was ejected, first from his living, and afterwards from the college of Christ-church, of which he had been chosen sub-dean, he still persevered in maintaining his loyalty. Nor were his expressions of this virtue confined merely to preaching and conversation: he likewise drew his pen in defence of the same cause; and some of the pieces which he wrote on that subject, gave so much offence to the parliamentary party, that he was subjected, for some time, to a severe imprisonment. On the approach of the restoration he repaired to London, in compliance with the request of some eminent divines, and was designed, it is said, by king Charles the Second, to be raised,
for

for his merit, to the bishopric of Worcester; but, before he could attain to that high dignity, he was carried off by a fit of the stone, on the 25th day of April, 1660, and in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His works, which are numerous, were published in 1684, in four volumes folio.

At COWEY-STAKES, near Chertsey, Julius Caesar is generally supposed to have passed the Thames from the south, when he entered the territories of Cassivelaunus. He found the Britons encamped on the north bank, in order to guard the passage; both the banks were fenced with sharp stakes driven into the ground, and the ford farther secured by the like stakes under water. Several of these stakes were visible when Bede wrote his history; for he asserts that he had seen them, and that each stake was as thick as a man's thigh, and from these stakes the place derives its name.

Three miles to the west by north of Chertsey is THORPE, a village that has a fair on the 29th of May, for pedlars goods.

About two miles to the north of Thorpe is EGHAM, a large village, seated in the road from Staines to Farnham: it has several good inns for the accommodation of travellers, a charity-school, and an alms-house, built and endowed by baron Denham, surveyor of the works to king Charles the Second, for poor old women, who have gowns every Christmas, and stockings and shoes twice a year, and every old woman has an orchard to herself. The parsonage house was formerly the seat of Sir John Denham, who rebuilt it. This Sir John was the father of the poet of that name. In the west part of the parish is Camomile hill, remarkable for camomile growing upon it without cultivation; and on the back side of the town is

Rumney

Rumney Mead, where king John was obliged to sign Magna Charta, and Charta de Foresta.

Five miles west-south-west of Chertsey is CHOBHAM, the manor of which was part of the possession of the abbey of Chertsey. On a hill in this parish is a pleasant seat; and from the top of this eminence is a very extensive prospect over Surry, Middlesex, and several other counties. On Chobham heath is a famous pond, above a mile in compass, well stocked with excellent carp. It was made by the abbots of Chertsey, in the reign of Edward the Third. And to the westward of the town is a barrow, supposed to have been made for some commander in ancient times.

BAGSHOT is a village five miles to the westward of Chobham, in the road from London to Salisbury, and is only remarkable for its affording good accommodations for travellers. Among the inns is one that was formerly a chantry for the family of the Freemantles.

Bagshot-heath is a barren tract of country, which appears to be capable of great improvement, from the several inclosures on its borders, and some even in the center, which yielded nothing but heath and worts, and now produces good grass and corn, and in some parts are plantations of trees, which thrive very well. On the edge of this heath are several seats of noblemen, particularly one belonging to the duke of Roxborough, and another to the late earl of Arran. This last has a large inclosure, the wood-walks and other plantations being at least two miles in circumference; and the park, which runs on the other side of the house, is upwards of three miles round.

It may be proper to take notice of a common mistake, with respect to Bagshot mutton, so highly valued by the gentry, which is generally supposed to be fed on this heath, and that from the
poorness

poorness of the soil, they are rendered smaller and sweeter than most others in England; but it appears, that few or none of these sheep are fed at Bagshot, and that those sold in London for Bagshot mutton, are fed upon the Hampshire downs.

We shall now return to Chertsey, and proceed from thence nine miles south to WOKING, a town five miles north by east of Guilford. It was once a considerable place, and has at present a neat market house, built in 1665, at the expence of James Zouch, Esq; It has a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs.

Two miles to the north by east of Woking is PURFORD, or PYRFORD, a village, in which is the fine seat of the late Denzil Onslow, Esq; It is seated near the banks of the Wey, and is rendered extremely pleasant by the beautiful intermixture of wood and water, in the park, gardens, and adjoining grounds. By the park is a decoy, the first of the kind in this part of England.

Four miles to the east of Woking is OCKHAM, the seat of lord King, whose park extends to the great road. This was purchased by Sir Peter King, afterwards lord chancellor. The house was greatly repaired and beautified by the late lord, and the present lord King has made great improvements in the park and gardens. The parish church stands almost opposite to the house, and in the church-yard is a tomb-stone over the grave of one John Spong, a carpenter, who died in November, 1736, on which is the following punning epitaph,

Who many a sturdy oak had laid along,
Felled by Death's furer hatchet, here lies Spong.
Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get,
And liv'd by railing, though he was no wit.



The North West View of Gulldford Castle, in the County of Surry.



Old faws he had, although no antiquarian,
 And styles corrected, yet was no grammarian.
 Long liv'd he Ockham's premier architect,
 And lasting as his fame, a tomb t'erec't,
 In vain we seek an artist such as he,
 Whose pales and gates were for eternity.

The inhabitants of this village have a tradition, that at Ockham Court was formerly a nunnery, and that a subterraneous passage went from it, under the river, to Newark abbey, by which there was a communication between the monks and nuns.

About seven miles to the south of Woking is GUILFORD, or GUILDFORD, which is seated on the river Wey, thirty miles south-west of London. In the Saxon times it was a royal villa, given by king Alfred to his nephew Ethelwald. Here are still the ruinous walls of an old castle, which are of a prodigious thickness, and of these we have given a view. This town is said to have been the residence of the South-Saxon kings. In 1036, prince Alfred, the son of king Ethelred, coming out of Normandy, with six hundred attendants, to claim the crown of England, is said to have been seized, and very ill treated, by the treachery of Godwin, earl of Kent. After the conquest, it continued a considerable place, and here king John kept his birth day, probably in the castle. In the year 1216, this castle, with many others, was taken by Lewis, Dauphin of France. In 1267, the custody of it was committed to William Aquillon, sheriff of Surry and Suffex. Since that time it has probably been neglected, and gradually sunk into ruins.

This town was incorporated by king Henry the First, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, sixteen bailiffs, and other officers.

It gives the title of earl to the noble family of North, and sends two members to parliament. The assizes for the county are frequently held here, and always the election for knights of the shire. The town is large, handsome, and well built; and as it stands in the road from London to Chichester and Portsmouth, has always been famous for good inns. It had formerly three churches, one of which, dedicated to the Trinity, being an ancient building, fell down in 1740. Here is a free-school, founded by king Edward the Sixth, and a handsome alms-house, called Trinity-hospital, founded by George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, who endowed it with lands of the value of 300 l. a year, for the support of a master, twelve brethren, and eight sisters. It consists of a quadrangle of brick, with a tower and four turrets over the gate. It has a chapel, in which are two windows well painted, and is subject to the visitation of the archbishop of Canterbury. Archbishop Abbot ordered that 100 l. a year should be employed in setting the poor to work, and that the master, brethren and sisters should have 2 s. 6 d. a week. Here are also two charity-schools, one for thirty boys, and the other for twenty girls; and in this neighbourhood is a fine circular course for horse races, which begins when the Newmarket races end. This town had formerly a manufacture of cloth, of which there are some remains; and as the river Wey is rendered navigable to this town, great quantities of timber and flower are sent from hence to London. Guilford has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 4th of May, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

On the south side of the town is St. Catharine's hill, on which stands the gallows, in such a position, that the inhabitants in the high street, may
fit

fit at their own doors and see the criminals executed. On this hill is a remarkable fair, held on the 1st of October, for household goods and apparel.

George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was born at Guilford, on the 29th of October, 1552, and educated at Baliol-college in Oxford. His mother, it is said, while she was pregnant with him, had a very strange kind of a dream, which proved at once an omen and an instrument of his future fortunes; she fancied she was told in her sleep, that if she could eat a jack or pike, the child she was big with would be a son, and would rise to great preferment. It was not long before she had an opportunity of fulfilling one part of her dream; for, in taking up a pail of water out of the river Wey, which ran by the house, she accidentally caught a jack, which she accordingly ate. This story being reported to some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, they generously offered to stand sponsors for the child, and afterwards shewed him many marks of favour, both while at school, and while at the university. Nor had they any reason to repent of their generosity. Mr. Abbot was blessed with such excellent natural parts, and applied to his studies with such unwearied diligence, that he soon became one of the most accomplished scholars of the age. Having compleated his course of academical learning, and taken his degrees in arts and divinity, he was, in 1599, installed dean of Winchester. The next year he was chosen vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford; and this high office he afterwards executed, at two different times, with the greatest applause. He was likewise one of the divines employed in finishing the new translation of the Bible. Upon the death of his great patron, the earl of Dorset, he became chaplain to George Hume,

Hume, earl of Dunbar; and by the interest of this nobleman, as well as by his own merit, he rose first to the bishopric of Litchfield, then to that of London, and, last of all, in 1611, to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. This important place he filled, for the space of twenty-two years, with equal honour to himself, and advantage to the public; but while he was in possession of it, he met with a misfortune that gave him infinite uneasiness. As he was one day hunting in a park belonging to lord Zouch, upon the borders of Berkshire, he let fly a barbed arrow, which killed his lordship's game-keeper. This fatal accident threw him into the deepest melancholy, and he ever after, on this account, observed a monthly fast. His thus accidentally shedding blood, rendered him, in the opinion of some people, incapable of exercising any ecclesiastical jurisdiction; but from this disability, if such he had incurred, he was immediately freed by a royal pardon and dispensation. Nevertheless he was, some time after, by the arts and intrigues of the potent duke of Buckingham, suspended from all his metropolitical functions; but this suspension was likewise taken off. He died on the 4th of August, 1633, and was interred in the church of Guilford. Lord Clarendon treats him with a good deal of severity; but Dr. Welwood gives him a more favourable character. Besides the share he had in the new translation of the Bible, he wrote *An Exposition of the prophet Jonah*; *a piece relating to Gowry's Conspiracy*, *a brief Description of the whole World*, and several other tracts.

Robert Abbot, elder brother to the former, was born in the same town of Guilford, in the year 1560, and educated at Baliol college in Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity,

nity. Upon the accession of king James the First, he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to that prince, who was so much charmed with some of the doctor's writings, that he caused his own Commentary upon the Revelations to be printed with the doctor's book *De Antichristo*; a compliment, which his majesty never paid to any other author in the nation. In 1609 he was made master of Baliol-college, and about three years after, king's professor of divinity in the university of Oxford. Here he signalized himself by his lectures upon the king's supreme power, which he defended against Bellarmine and Suarez, a service, which was so acceptable to his majesty, that he raised him in 1615 to the see of Salisbury. This dignity, however, he enjoyed but a short time; for he died of the gravel and stone March the 2d, 1617, in the 58th year of his age. Besides the works abovementioned, he wrote *The mirror of Popish Subtilties*, *The true ancient Roman Catholic*, *A Treatise on the Sacrament*, and many other pieces.

Three miles north-by-west of Guilford is WORPLESDON, in which parish is Slifield-green, where, by grubbing up an oak, was discovered a kind of stony coal, which occasioned the proprietor to search after the vein. They dug near fifty yards deep, through several beds of sand, and a sort of gravel stones called cats-heads; they then came to a black clay without stones or other mixtures, afterwards to a clay mixed with minerals, oker, and green quicksands, and at length came to the coal, which was so hard, that it broke their iron tools. Upon this discouragement, and the assertion of the lord chancellor Hyde, that all mines were disposed of by patent, all farther proceedings were stopped.

Four miles west of Guilford is **WAMEBOROUGH**, a village that has a fair on the fourth of September, for horses, horned cattle and sheep.

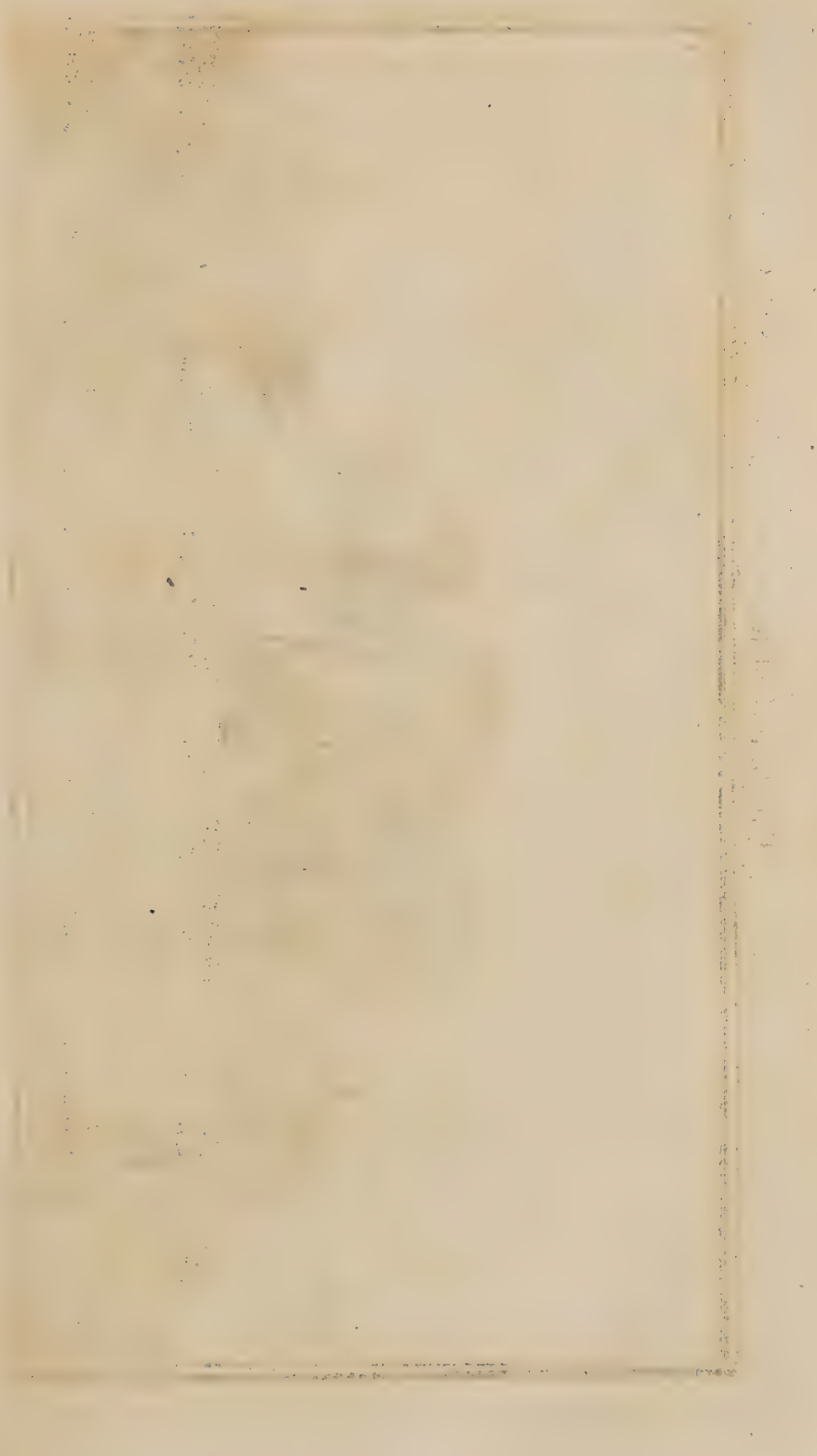
Four miles north-east of Guilford is **EAST-CLANDON**, which contains nothing remarkable but a seat called Hatchland's, formerly belonging to Mr. Heath, who selling it, it passed thro' several hands, till at length it came into the possession of the late admiral Boscawen, who died here in January, 1761.

WEST CLANDON is situated about a mile to the westward, and is of some note for being the seat of the lord Onslow.

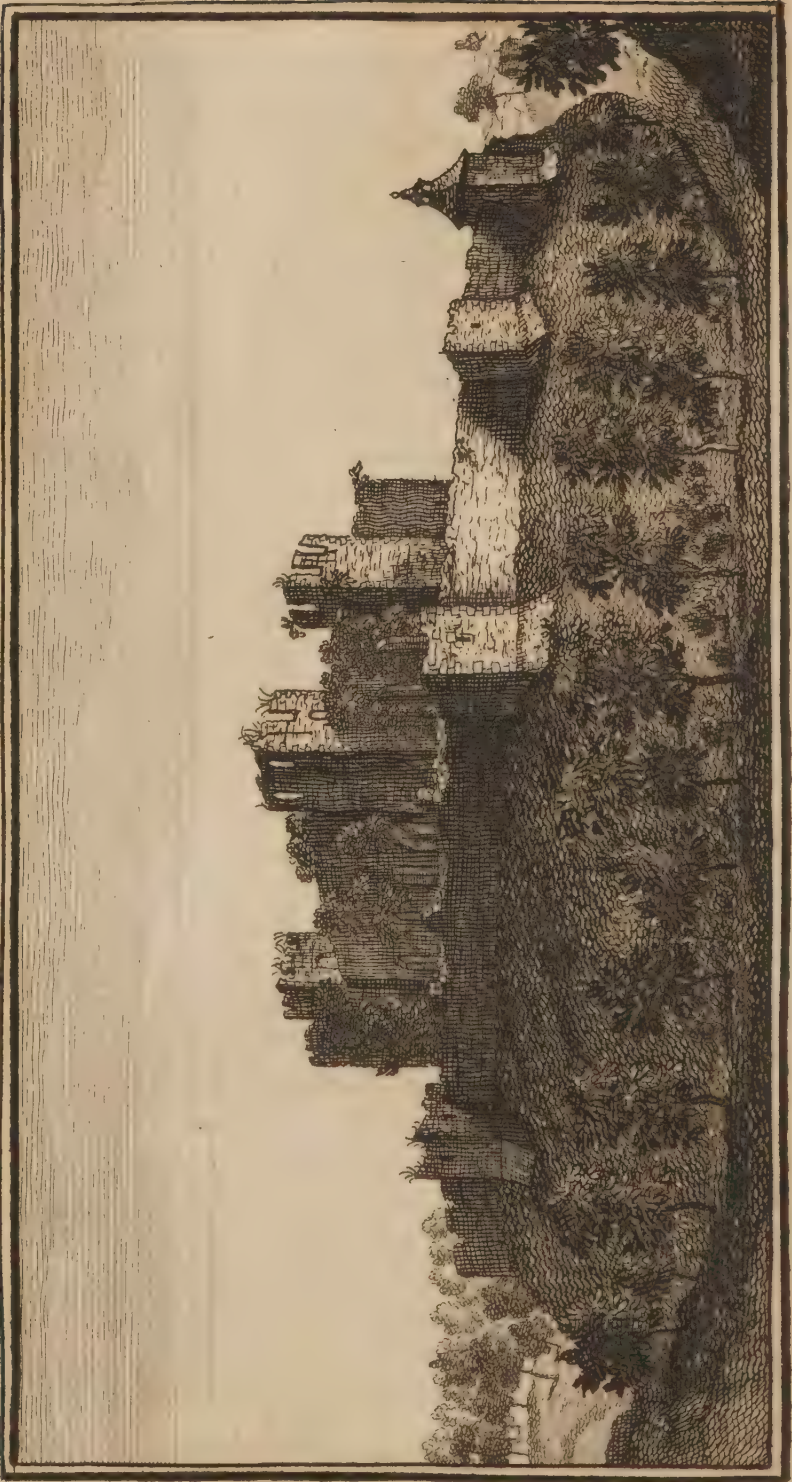
NEWARK, a priory of Black canons, in the parish of Send, four miles north of Guilford, and two miles south of Woking, was founded by Ruold de Calva, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. We have no account of its endowment, though it is certain it must have been very considerable, since, at the time of the dissolution, its annual revenue was valued at 258l. Some of the walls are still standing, by which it appears to have been a large structure, and it now belongs to the lord Onslow.

From Guilford a remarkable road extends to Farnham, along the ridge of the high chalky hill named St. Catharine's, no wider than the road itself, the steep and high declivity beginning on either side, at the hedge that bounds the highway. From this hill is a fine prospect to the south-east, into Suffex; to the north and north-west over Bagshot-heath, and to the west, the view is terminated only by the horizon.

FARNHAM is situated near the western extremity of the county, twelve miles west of Guilford, and forty miles south-west of London, and is supposed to have taken its name from the fern, which formerly grew about it in great plenty.



The North View of Farnham Castle, in the County of Surry.



It is seated on the banks of the river Lodden, on the road from London to Southampton, and in a very healthy air and pleasant country. Near this place king Alfred put a stop to the progress of the Danes, with a small number of forces. Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, and the brother of king Stephen, built a castle on a hill, that hangs over the town, and still belongs to that see; but it suffered so much during the civil wars, that it is now in a ruinous condition, though most of the walls are still standing, and shew that it was a place of great strength. Of the remains of this castle we have caused a view to be engraved. The present palace is contiguous to it.

Farnham is a large, populous town, which contains many handsome houses and fine streets. It is governed by twelve magistrates, two of whom are bailiffs chosen annually, who act under the bishops of Winchester, have the profits arising from the markets and fairs, and the assize of bread and beer: they also hold a court every three weeks, in which all actions under forty shillings are tried and determined; and these magistrates, as an acknowledgment, pay the bishop, from whom they derive all their privileges, one shilling a year. Here is a church, a free-school, and a charity-school. A market-house was erected here at the expence of one Mr. Clarke, and here is one of the greatest markets for wheat, oats, and barley, in the kingdom, particularly in the summer season, when we are told, that four hundred loads of wheat are frequently sold in a day. The market was anciently kept on Sundays, but in the reign of king John it was changed to Thursdays, and so continues; and it has three fairs, held on Holy-Thursday and the 24th of June, for horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs; and on the 2d of November, for horses and horned cattle. Near

this town are cultivated large quantities of hops, where they are said to be as good and as plentiful, as in any part of the kingdom.

About two miles to the south-east of Farnham is MORE-PARK, formerly the seat of Sir William Temple, who ordered by his will, that his heart should be put into a china basin, and interred under a sun dial in his garden, which was accordingly performed. The house is seated in a valley, encompassed on all sides with hills; but a fine stream runs through the garden. On leaving this seat is a high cliff, under which is a natural grotto, called mother Lodo's hole, through which runs a fine stream of water. The grotto is large, but diminishes and winds away, as the spring seems to have directed it. The possessor has paved its bottom with a kind of Mosaic tiles, and has separated the most spacious part, which is in the front, from the narrower, which is behind, by a parapet-wall, through which issues the flow of water, which trilling through marble troughs, one below another, is conveyed out of the grotto, when, after murmuring down a considerable declivity, over many artificial steps, it falls into the river. This grotto commands a fine prospect of the meadows and woods which lie before it, in a much lower situation, and these are again bounded by hills, which render the whole one of the most romantic scenes imaginable.

About a mile from the above grotto is a seat, lately possessed by Mr. Child, built near Waverley abbey, which was founded by William Gifford, bishop of Winchester, in 1128, and was the first house which the monks of the Cistercian order had in England. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had at the dissolution thirteen religious, and a revenue of 196l. 13s. 11d. a Year. Some parts of the abbey are still remain-
ing,

The North West View of Waverly Abby, in the County of Surrey.



ing, and are pretty entire; and, for the satisfaction of the reader, we have given an engraved view of them. The seat is now, or was lately in the possession of Thomas Orby Hunter, who has made great improvements in the gardens.

FRENHAM is a village three miles south of Farnham, remarkable for the ponds belonging to the bishop of Winchester, one of which is three miles in compass; and is famous for its excellent carp. To the east of this is a less, and still farther is another called Abbot's pond, from its formerly belonging to the abbot of Waverley.

We shall now return to Guilford, and proceed three miles south by west to GODALMING, commonly called GODLIMAN, a town seated on the river Wey, in the road from London to Portsmouth. It obtained the name of Godalming, which in Saxon signifies Goda's alms, from its being bestowed by a lady named Goda, or Godiva, on some religious house. It is thirty-four miles south-west of London, and is the most famous town in the county for woollen manufactures, particularly mixed and blue kerseys. The best whited brown paper is said to be made here. It is also famous for liquorice, carrots, and peat for firing; the river Wey supplies it with several advantages, and has plenty of fish, particularly pike. The corporation consists of a warden, who is chosen annually, and eight brethren, or assistants. Here is a charity-school for fifty boys; and on a common near the town, is an hospital for ten old men, founded by Richard Wyat, Esq; in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Godalming has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 13th of February, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hops, and on the 10th of July, for horses, horned cattle, sheep and store-pigs.

WITLEY, a village three miles south by west of Godalming, had formerly a nunnery that was a cell to Waverley abbey. In the park is found iron-ore, sufficient to employ two forges.

HASCOMB is four miles south-south-east of Godalming, and is only of note for an eminence, called Castle-hill, on which are the remains of a camp; the works are single, and according to the form of the ground. From thence there is an extensive prospect over great part of the county.

Eight miles south by west of Godalming is HASLEMERE, which stands on the borders of Suffex, forty-one miles south-west of London. It is an ancient place, and had formerly seven parish churches, which were destroyed by the Danes, though now it has no more than one, which is only a chapel of ease to Chiddingfold, a village about two miles to the east of it. It is an ancient borough by prescription, it having sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward the Fourth. It consists of about a hundred low brick houses, formed into two paved streets, and the inhabitants amount to about four hundred. It has a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, held on the 1st of May, and the 25th of September, for horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs.

We shall now return back to Guilford, and proceed four miles west by south to ALDBURY, which is supposed to have taken its name from the great plenty of alders growing about it, though some suppose it to be thus called from its antiquity, ald, in the Saxon tongue, signifying old. Here was the seat of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, who, in 1638, was lord high marshal of England, and his grandson, Henry, duke of Norfolk, pulled down the old building, and erected a new house upon the ancient foundation, now called Aldbury-place. He began a canal sixty feet
broad,

broad, and about a quarter of a mile in length, and this was afterwards completed by his son. In this parish is part of Black heath, in which is the platform of a Roman temple, at a little distance from the road leading to Cranley. In the year 1636 the foundation was plain, but there is little remaining of it now, except Roman tiles, with eight angles, and pieces of Roman bricks and stones, and upon the heath adjoining several Roman coins have been found. This place is remarkable for a passage of, at least, a furlong in length, dug into the bottom of a great hill. It was intended to form a passage to the seat of Henry, duke of Norfolk; but the design was frustrated by a hard rock, at the south end.

Two miles to the west by north of Aldbury is ST. MARTHA'S CHAPEL, which is seated at the top of a round hill, whence there is an extensive view over the weald of this county, the flats and meadows of Godalming, the hills of Hampshire, and over all the north parts of this county, with a distant view of Oxfordshire.

From Aldbury a road leads east by north to DARKING, or DORKING, which is seated eleven miles to the eastward of Guilford, on the banks of the river Mole, and upon a rock of a soft, sandy stone, in which deep cellars are dug, that are extremely cold, even in the midst of summer. The streets are wide and open, and the town, which is paved, is, from its natural situation, remarkably clean. Though no manufacture is carried on here, yet a great deal of business is done with regard to many necessary articles of life. It has a good market on Thursdays, for all sorts of grain, the business of which has been greatly increased since the completing of the turnpike road from Epsom, through the main street of the town, to Horsham in Sussex; for by this road, a much greater

greater quantity of corn is brought out of that county than before. The water-mills, which are very numerous in the parish and neighbourhood, grind a great deal of corn, and the market is frequented by buyers from a considerable distance round, many of whom send great quantities of meal to London. Indeed, the market appears much less considerable than it is, from a custom which has long prevailed, of selling the corn in the public houses of the town, where it is lodged. An incredible quantity of poultry is sold in Darking, which are remarkably large and fine. There are here frequently capons about Christmas, so large as to weigh between seven and eight pounds each, out of their feathers; nor are the geese, brought to the market here about Michaelmas, less excellent in their kind. The town is well supplied, not only with the best of butcher's meat, but with excellent river fish, particularly exceeding fine carp and tench; plenty of sea fish are also brought hither from Brithelmstone and Worthing in Suffex. Here is an annual fair, held on Ascension-eve, for horses, bullocks, sheep and toys. The living is a vicarage annexed to the rectory of Mickleham, worth about 120 l. per annum. The church is a plain stone building, with a tower steeple, in which is a ring of eight small tuneable bells, with a set of chimes. An elegant monument of curious marble was some years ago erected to the memory of Mrs. Tolbot, the wife of Henry Tolbot, Esq; of Chart park, in this parish. Here are also two meeting houses; one for the use of the Presbyterians, and the other for the Quakers. The dissenters are numerous, and they live in great harmony with the members of the established church.

The fuel used here was formerly wood, but the ground having been much cleared, great quantities

ties of coals are brought hither from Kingston and Ditton upon Thames, by land-carriage, at a reasonable rate; as the teams, that are continually going in great numbers with timber and other goods to these places, take the coals as back carriage.

The donations to the poor of this town are considerable. Mrs. Fenwick, late of Betchworth castle, bequeathed 800 l. the neat annual produce of which she ordered to be applied to the support of decayed house-keepers, the putting out apprentices, and the payment of 5 l. to every young woman of the parish, who lived seven years in one service, on her marriage. The famous Dog Smith, left at his death about 60 l. per annum, for the use of the poor. This man was a silversmith in London, and having acquired a large estate, left off trade, and travelled, with his dog, about the country, as a common beggar. One Mr. Beau, a clergyman, residing here, also bequeathed 20 l. a year to the poor. The workhouse is a large commodious edifice, and on Cotmandean, a pleasant green, stand alms-houses for the use of widows and persons advanced in years, who to the number of sixteen, have each a convenient dwelling assigned them, and 8 l. a year divided among them.

This parish extends about five miles from east to west, and near as far from north to south, and by a late computation, was found to contain one thousand eight hundred inhabitants. As the soil is various, its produce is also various; wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, rye, all the general kinds of grass, seeds and roots growing there in great perfection. There are abundance of kilns for making lime for building, as well as for manuring of land, the chalk-pits lying very near the

town. Bricks and tiles are made here of a clay and loam, that give them a most beautiful colour.

The country about the town is extremely mountainous, and presents a great variety of fine prospects, some of which are equalled by few in England, and is well stocked with game; pheasants, partridges, woodcocks, and other wild-fowl, furnish, in their seasons, good sport to those who love shooting; and the hares and foxes, of which last there is great plenty about Box hill, afford great diversion to those who delight in the chase.

To the north-east of the parish lies Box hill, on the sides and summit of which grow the greatest quantity of box trees any where to be met with in the kingdom. These are said to have been planted by the earl of Arundel, in the reign of king Charles the First. These groves are interspersed with a number of little green spots, and agreeable walks. The view from the highest part of this hill, in a clear day, is very extensive, commanding a beautiful prospect east and south, over part of the counties of Kent and Surry, and the whole county of Suffex, quite to the South downs, near the sea, at the distance of about thirty-six miles. The west and north views overlook a large part of Surry and Middlesex; and as you advance to the place called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs towards Mickleham, the sublime and beautiful both join in forming a most grand and delightful scene. You here look down from a vast, and almost perpendicular height, upon a well cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful enclosures, and see the river Mole winding along, close to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under your feet, though it is at a great distance. It is impossible for description

tion to do justice to the amazing beauty of this enchanting spot.

To the west of the town, at about a mile's distance, begins a range of hills called Ranmer, which bound the parish on the north. On the highest part of this hill is a seat which lately belonged to Jonathan Tyers, Esq; master of Vauxhall, who here gave daily proofs of his good taste, in the improvements made upon his estate, called Denbighs. The view from hence is full as extensive as that from Box hill; for Windsor castle, St. Paul's, Westminster-abbey, and the Monument, may be distinctly seen in clear weather. Among other things worthy of notice, is a wood of about eight acres, called Ill Penferoso, laid into many beautiful walks. In the center of the wood, is a small temple, the inside of which is full of inscriptions upon serious subjects; and a clock, concealed from public view, which strikes every minute, is admirably adapted to the solitude of the place. At a small distance from this temple is an open building, in which are two pieces of painting by Hayman, as large as the life, one representing the dying Christian, the other, an unbeliever in his last moments; a fine statue of Truth, treading on a mask, seems to direct the spectator's attention to the pieces. The whole, with the entrance to the place, which has something in it very particular, is truly striking to a contemplative mind. The house is served with water from a well four hundred and thirty-seven feet deep, worked by horses.

Near the town are a number of elegant seats, particularly about a mile west of Dorking is a fine house, belonging to Edward Walter, Esq; erected a few years ago, and the grounds near it disposed in a most beautiful manner. Farther west-

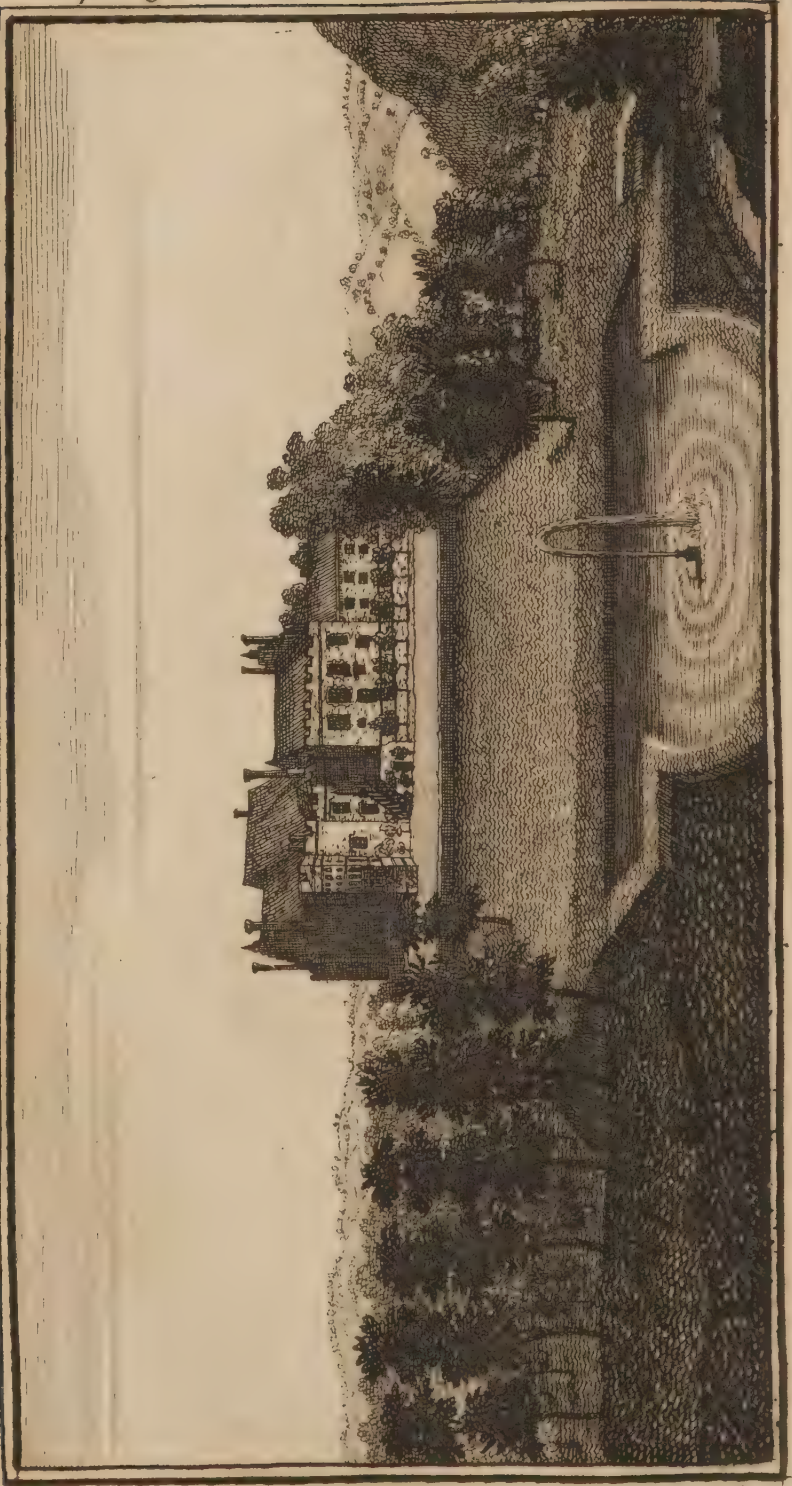
ward, near the extremity of the parish, is Chergate, the property of Daniel Malpas, Esq; who enlarged the house; and the natural beauties of the place, which abounds with wood and water, render it a very pleasing and romantic spot.

Shrub hill, the seat of the lord Cathcart, situated at the entrance of the town, well deserves the observation of the curious, on account of its hanging gardens. Thomas Bugden, Esq; late member for the county, had also a seat in the town; and in the gardens is a terrace that commands a fine view over the adjacent country.

In the parish of Darking is a very considerable piece of antiquity, an ancient road, called Stone street, which passes through the church-yard; where it is visible in digging the graves. Between this place and Stanstead it is again discovered, and afterwards, in the parish of Ockley, it is very plainly traced, especially in the plowed fields, and particularly at Monks Farm, about two miles south from thence. It appears to have been formed of flints and pebbles, and because there are no such stones near it, the common people call it the Devil's causeway. It is in some places ten yards broad, a yard and a half deep, and about three miles in length.

In this parish were also three castles, namely, Benham, Ewtons, and Betchworth castles. The first was demolished by the Danes, and there is nothing remaining of it now, but the name of a meadow, called Benham Castle-mead, and a large ditch, which is thought to have surrounded it. Ewton's castle was demolished in the same manner as the former, and there is nothing remaining of it, except the moat. Betchworth castle is seated on a fine eminence, near the river Mole, three miles to the east of Darking, and was formerly

The East View of Betchworth Castle, in the County of Surry.



very large; and in the reign of Edward the First was in the possession of the earls of Warren. After this, it came into several hands, and was lately in the possession of Abraham Tucker, Esq; It has been long turned into a dwelling house, and is now a handsome seat, of which we have given a view. In the gardens is a fine terrace, at the foot of which runs the river Mole. On this estate grow a great number of chesnut and walnut trees.

A little above four miles to the north of Darking is LEATHERHEAD, a small thoroughfare town, with a stone bridge over the Mole, twenty miles south-west of London. It had once a market and fairs, but they have many years been discontinued.

EFFINGHAM is a village three miles west by south of Leatherhead, and, according to tradition, was once a large and populous place, in which were sixteen churches. Indeed, there is still evident proofs of its being once much larger than it is at present; for in the fields and woods, wells and cavities, like cellars, have been frequently found; and in the church and chancel are several old stalls and remarkable monuments, some of which are very ancient.

From Leatherhead we shall proceed four miles north-west to COBHAM, a village three furlongs in length, seated on the river Mole, twenty miles south-west of London. It is well furnished with inns, and has two fairs, the first held on the 17th of March, for toys and pleasure, and the other on the 11th of December, for horses and sheep.

At a small distance from Cobham is the house of Mr. Bridges, which has some appearance of an Italian villa, but is plain on the outside. The apartments appear commodious, and the principal
rooms

rooms richly ornamented, and the cielings gilt. As this house is situated on an eminence, it commands a prospect of the adjacent fields, which are kept in excellent order. The river Mole runs by the side of the garden, and being rendered four or five times broader than in its usual course, it produces a happy effect, the banks being disposed into a slope, with a broad grass walk on each side, planted with fragrant shrubs. At the end of this walk is an elegant room, that forms a delightful retreat during the heat of summer; for being shaded on the south with large elms, and having the water on the north and east sides, it is extremely cool and pleasant.

Mr. Hamilton's beautiful park and gardens near Cobham is worthy the attention of the curious. On leaving the house, and a few winding shrubberies, divided from the park by net-work, you are conducted through another inclosed plantation, that has an agreeable walk, which commands a view of a pretty valley, through a winding row of fir trees, and of a vineyard, which produces a considerable quantity of wine every vintage. This walk leads to a Gothic temple, which is exceeded by few buildings in point of lightness. It is an open structure, seated on a rising ground, and looks immediately upon a large piece of water, that has a handsome bridge thrown over an arm of it, and altogether form a beautiful scene. From hence you wind through a fresh walk near another part of the water, over a bridge, formed, to appearance, of rocks and fossils; when turning down to the right, you find that this bridge, not only covers the water, but a most beautiful grotto; for, immediately under it, is a large incrustation of fossils and spars, every where hanging from the cieling like icicles, which have a fine effect. On each side of the water is a
small

small park, parted from the stream by marine fossils. From this grotto, the walk extends along the side of the water, to a ruined arch, in a just taste: the Mosaic ceiling, the basso and alto relievos on the walls, and the tessellated pavement are all in a good taste, and to appearance, in decay; the symptoms of which are admirably imitated, with weeds growing from the ruined paths, and every other mark of antiquity. Through the arch, the river appears winding in a dark and gloomy manner, around a rough piece of grass.

The next object that appears is a cascade in a very just taste. The water gushes in several streams out of tufts of weeds growing on the rock; over it bends the trunk of an old oak, and the trees rising to a great height, finish this beautiful scene. From hence you proceed through a piece of wild ground, over run with brakes, through a hollow, bounded on each side by lofty firs; and here a tower, at a distance, has a very pleasing effect. You then pass through darker walks, quite closed, which lead to an hermitage, where you enter a small room, that is nearly dark; but on opening a door into the hermit's parlour, the windows at once present a very beautiful and lively scene; for you look immediately down upon the river, winding round some cultivated fields, and have before you a very agreeable landscape; and your coming upon it so suddenly, naturally fills the mind with a pleasing surprise.

The next building is the tower, from which is seen a very fine prospect, in which you have a view, both of St. Paul's cathedral and Windsor castle. You next come to the temple of Bacchus, which has a portico of Corinthian columns, in a light and beautiful taste; and in niches under the portico, are four copies in plaster of celebrated statues, among which is one of the Venus de Medicis.

dicis. This temple consists of one handsome room, elegantly adorned with stucco: around it are antique Roman statues, placed on handsome pedestals; and in the middle, is a colossal statue of Bacchus. From hence you leave the park by another winding walk.

Five miles to the south of Darking is OCKLEY, OKELEY, or OAKLEY, a village so named from the plenty of oaks, with which it was anciently encompassed. There was a castle here formerly, of which the moat and mole of the keep are still remaining near the church; and here a bloody battle was fought between king Ethelwolf and the Danes. It is remarkable, that rose-bushes are planted at the head of many of the graves, in the church-yard of this village, from an ancient custom observed here by the young lovers, who, when one of them dies before marriage, the survivor plants a rose-tree at the head of his grave, a practice that seems derived from the Greeks and Romans, who, according to Anacreon and Ovid, thought roses planted or strewed upon the graves of the dead, perfumed and protected their ashes.

CAPEL, a village a little to the east of Ockley, is remarkable for the earth on part of a mount in the mosses, moving and sliding down, till it had over-run all the lower parts, stopping on the borders of a farm, near the bottom. This is said to have happened in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and to have left the lands on which it slid down, full of eminencies and holes, which are said to remain to this day.

WOTTON, or WODETON, a village so called from the great quantity of Wood formerly growing about it, is situated near four miles to the west by south of Darking, and is remarkable for being seated on an eminence, called Leithe-hill, the highest in the whole county. Of this hill

Mr.

Mr. Dennis gives a lively description in his letters familiar, moral, and critical ; and observes, that of all the delightful prospects he had seen in Italy and England, none filled him with such transport as this. “ It juts out, says he, about two miles beyond that range of hills, which terminate the North downs to the south. When I saw from one of these hills, at about two miles distance, that side of Leith-hill which faces the the Northern downs, it appeared the beautifullest prospect I had ever seen : but after we had conquered the hill itself, I saw a sight that would transport a stoic, a sight that looked like enchantment and vision. Beneath us lay open to our view all the wilds of Surry and Suffex, and a great part of that of Kent, admirably diversified in every part of them with woods, and fields of corn and pastures, every where adorned with stately rows of trees.

“ This beautiful vale is about thirty miles in breadth, and about sixty in length, and is terminated to the south by the majestic range of the southern hills, and the sea : and it is no easy matter to decide, whether these hills, which appear at thirty, forty, fifty miles distance, with their tops in the sky, seem more awful and venerable, or the delicious vale between you and them more inviting. About noon, in a serene day, you may, at thirty miles distance, see the very water of the sea, through a chasm of the mountains. And that which above all makes it a noble and wonderful prospect, is, that at the same time that, at thirty miles distance, you behold the very water of the sea ; at the same time that you behold to the south, the most delicious rural prospect in the world ; at that very time, by a little turn of your head towards the north, you look full over

“ Box-hill, and see the country beyond it, between that and London; and, over the very stomacher of it, see St. Paul’s, at 25 miles distance, and London beneath it, and Highgate and Hampstead beyond it.” Mr. Dennis does not tell us that he made use of glasses, and if he did not use them, his eyes must be formed for seeing objects at a much greater distance than most of the human species.

We shall now return to Darking, and proceed six miles east by north to REYGATE, or RYEGATE, a town seated in a pleasant valley called Holmsdale, from the holm-trees that abound in it. The name of this town, which in Saxon signifies the course or channel of a river, was given to it from its being seated on a branch of the river Mole. There was here a very ancient castle, which, in the time of the civil wars, was in the possession of lord Monson, who forfeited it to the crown for treasonable practices. Charles the Second, at his restoration, granted the manor and castle to his brother the duke of York, and at the revolution, king William granted them to lord Somers, upon whose death it came to James Cox, Esq; who was then one of the representatives of this town in parliament. The ruins of this castle, which was built in the time of the Saxons, are still visible, particularly a long vault, which has a room at the end of it, in which, we are told, the barons, who took arms against king John, had their private meetings. This town has a charity-school, and a market-house, which was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket: it has a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one held on Whitsun-Monday, and the other on the 14th of September, for bullocks and horses. The church of this town is built of free-stone, and in a vault under the chancel are several monuments of the family of the Howards, earls of Nottingham; and

and the town gives title of baron to the earl of Peterborough.

Under the hill, adjoining to the south side of the town, is a great house, which was formerly a priory of Black canons, founded by William Warren, earl of Surry, about the year 1245. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy-Cross; and at the dissolution its revenue was valued at 77 l. 14 s. 11 d. per annum. It was given to the earl of Nottingham, and was afterwards sold to Sir John Parsons, lord mayor of London, and was lately in the possession of Mr. Parsons, Sir John's grandson.

HORLEY, or HURLE, a village five miles south by east of Ryegate. In this parish is a very large common, called Thunderfield, where there are still to be seen some ruins of a spacious castle, that was encompassed with a double moat, and inclosed near two acres of land. It seems to have been a circular building, but the spot on which it stood, is now so overgrown with trees and thorns, that its foundation cannot be traced without great difficulty.

GATTON, a village situated a little above two miles to the north by east of Ryegate, was formerly a considerable town, and is still a borough which sends two members to parliament. It was a very ancient place, and some are of opinion that it was a Roman station, from the coins and other antiquities that have been discovered there. It is said to have been destroyed by the Danes, and old authors represent it as a market town, but at present we are unable to tell the day on which its market was kept, nor has it any fairs.

Three miles to the south-east of Gatton is **BLETCHINGLEY**, a borough town, which has also no market, though it sends two members to parliament. It had a castle, which was long since demolished

demolished by the forces of Henry the Third, at which time the town itself was laid in ruins. The place where the castle stood is now a coppice, but some remains of it are still visible, particularly a piece of a wall, five feet thick, from whence there is a prospect into Suffex and Hampshire. There is in this village a free-school, endowed with 20 l. a year, for teaching twenty of the poorest children of the parish; and an alms-house for ten poor people. Here are two fairs, the first held on the 22d of June, and the other on the 2d of November, for horses, bullocks and toys.

GODSTONE, a village two miles north-east of Bletchingley, is famous for its quarries of excellent stone. A part of this village lies in the road leading to East-Grinstead; but the other part, as well as the church, stand upon an eminence at a considerable distance.

TANDRIDGE, a village three miles east of Bletchingley, was once so considerable, as to give name to the hundred in which it stands, and had a priory of Black canons, of the order of St. Augustin, founded by Odo de Dammartin, in the reign of king Richard the First, and dedicated to St. James. It was appointed for three priests, and for the support and maintenance of the sick and poor, and the hospitable entertainment of travellers; and at the dissolution had a revenue, which was then valued at 78 l. 11 s. 11 d. per annum.

Seven miles south-east of Bletchingley is **LINGFIELD**, a village seated in a rich, deep, inclosed country. It once had a collegiate church, consisting of a provost, chaplains, and clerks, founded in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Sixth, by Reginald lord Cobham. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and was valued at the dissolution at 79 l. 15 s. 10 d. per annum. This
village

village has two fairs, held on the 12th of May, and the 29th of June, for cattle and pedlars goods.

On FROGWOOD heath, six miles south of Bletchingley, and near the edge of the county, is held a fair on the 16th of June, for pedlars goods.

Eleven miles to the north of Bletchingley is CROYDON, a large and populous town, seated on the edge of Banstead downs, ten miles and a half from London. Its ancient name was Cradiden: it is famous for a palace belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, which was long much neglected, but has of late been repaired at a great expence. The manor of this place has, for a great while, belonged to the see of Canterbury; and archbishop Whitgift, who generally resided at this palace, erected an alms-house and a school here. The first of these is a handsome structure, built in the form of a college, and well endowed for the support of a warden, and twenty-eight men and women, decayed housekeepers of Croydon and Lambeth. The school is built near it, and is founded for ten boys, and as many girls, with 20 l. a year, and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman. The church is esteemed the largest and finest in the county, and has several beautiful monuments, particularly one for Dr. Grindal, archbishop of Canterbury, on which is his effigy in his episcopal robes; another of archbishop Sheldon, and a third for Mr. Tyrrel, a grocer of London, who gave 200 l. to build a market-house. Here is a great corn market on Saturdays, chiefly for oats and oat meal; and the neighbouring hills being well covered with wood, considerable quantities of charcoal are made and sent to London. Croydon has two fairs, held on the 5th of July, and the 2d of October, for horses, bullocks, sheep and toys.

WOODCOTE, or WOODCOTE-WARREN, three miles south-west of Croydon, is thought to have been anciently a city. Dr. Gale, who narrowly examined it, tells us, that there are found much rubbish of buildings, the foundations of houses, plain marks of streets and lanes, squared stones, many wells, at small distances from each other, besides other marks of antiquity. Camden takes this to have been the *Noviomagus* of Ptolemy; because it exactly agrees with the distances from London and other places. Other authors place that station at Maidstone in Kent; but Horsley, whose judgment is most to be depended upon, agrees with Camden, and fixes it here.

CARSHALTON, a village two miles west of Croydon, is situated among innumerable springs, which, meeting all together, form a river, in the very street of the town, and joining other springs that flow from Croydon and Beddington, produce one stream, called the Wandell. Though this village thus abounds with springs, it is built on firm chalk, and is one of the most pleasant spots near London; on which account it has many handsome houses belonging to the citizens of the metropolis, some of them erected with such expence, that they might be rather taken for the seats of the nobility, than the country houses of merchants and citizens. Dr. Ratcliff built a very fine house here, which afterwards belonged to Sir John Fellows, who added gardens and curious water-works. It at length passed into the possession of the lord Hardwick, who sold it to the late William Mitchell, Esq; Mr. Scawen intended to erect a magnificent house here in a fine park, which is walled round, and for that purpose collected vast quantities of stone, and other materials, but the design was never carried into execution. In levelling the road near this place, to
make

make an avenue to a gentleman's seat, a large quantity of human bones was found.

Between Carshalton and Croydon is **BEDDINGTON**, where is the seat of the ancient family of the Carews. The house, which consists of a center and two wings, is a noble building. The court before it is extremely fine, as is the canal in the park before the court. The gardens take up all the flat part of the park, and extend in vistas to a great distance. It is said that the orange-trees, which formerly grew here in the open air, have been killed by too great a care to preserve them. They had originally only moving houses, to shelter them in winter, from the severity of the weather; but some years ago, the owner was at the expence of erecting a fine green house, with sashes in front, since which time the trees began to decay, though they had stood here in the open ground above a hundred years, and annually produced great quantities of fruit.

Three miles south-east of Croydon is **ADDINGTON**, a small village, seated on the borders of Kent, on a high and spacious common, encompassed with hills. The soil on the north side is gravelly, but on the south, chalky and full of flints. The inhabitants have a tradition, that it was formerly a large place, and this is, in some measure, confirmed, by their plowing up the ruins of old buildings, and by a hill, still called **Castle-hill**, on which a castle formerly stood. This village has better inns and public houses, than any other village in its neighbourhood.

Eight miles to the west by south of Croydon is **EWELL**, a town in the road from London to Epsom, fourteen miles south-west of London; but is a small obscure place, which has a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, held on the 12th of May,

May, and the 29th of October, for horses, bullocks, sheep and toys.

Richard Corbet, a worthy prelate and poet, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was born at Ewell, and educated, first at Westminster-school, and afterwards at Christ-Church college in Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. His wit and eloquence recommended him to the favour of king James the First, who appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary; and in 1620 he was promoted to the deanery of Christ-church. In 1629 he was advanced to the bishopric of Oxford, and about four years after was translated to that of Norwich. He died in 1635, and was interred in the choir of his own cathedral. His works were published after his death in one vol. 8vo. under the title of *Poetica Stramata*.

A little to the north-east of Ewell is NONSUCH, which was formerly called CUDDINGTON, till a magnificent palace was erected there by king Henry the Eighth, that obtained the name of Nonsuch from its unparalleled beauty. The learned Hentzner, a German, who wrote his *Itinerarium* in the reign of queen Elizabeth, speaking of this palace, says it was built with an excess of magnificence and elegance, even to ostentation: one would imagine, says he, that every thing in the power of architecture to perform, was employed in this work: there are every where so many statues that seem to breathe, so many miracles of consummate art, so many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim and justify its name of Nonsuch. The palace is so encompassed with parks, filled with deer, delightful gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, and walks so embrowned by trees,
that

that it seems to be a place pitched upon by Pleasure herself, to dwell in along with Health. In the pleasure gardens, are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains which spout water; one has a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is the other fountain, where Acteon is represented turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs. There is, besides, another marble pyramid, filled with concealed pipes, which sprinkle all who come within their reach. Such was this palace and gardens, when Hentzner wrote; but king Charles the Second giving it to the dutchess of Cleveland, she pulled it down, and sold the materials, with which a new house was built by the earl of Berkeley. This was the seat of the late earl of Guilford, and is now called Durdans; and though Nonfuch gives the title of baron to the duke of Cleveland, what remains of it is at present only a farm-house.

EPSOM, or EBBESHAM, is seated on the north side of Banstead downs, two miles to the south of Ewell, and sixteen miles south-west of London; and has long been remarkable for its medicinal waters, of which we have already given an account in treating of the mineral springs of this county. It is seated in a healthy air, and is a well built handsome town, abounding in genteel houses, which are chiefly the retreats of the merchants and citizens of London. The town extends about a mile and a half, in a semicircle, from the church, to lord Guilford's fine seat at Durdans, and there are several pleasant lanes, separated from each other, by fields, meadows, orchards, and plantations, which give them the appearance of distinct villages; however, they all unite in one large street, in which the houses are very neat, and

most of them new built in a very handsome manner. Its mineral waters, which issue from a rising ground, at some distance to the south of Epsom, were discovered in 1618, and in a short time became extremely famous; but though their virtue is not impaired, they are not in the same repute as formerly; yet the salt made of them is valued all over Europe. The hall, galleries, and other public apartments belonging to the wells, are now run to decay. There are annual horse races on the neighbouring downs, and many fine seats in this neighbourhood, besides Durdans already mentioned, as the earl of Berkshire's, lord Baltimore's, the lady Fielding's, &c. Epsom has a fair on the 5th of August, for toys.

HEDLEY is a small village, three miles south of Epsom, through which runs a Roman highway from London to Darking. It also appears in several places between Guilford and Ripley, and between Richmond and Putney.

Three miles to the south-east of Epsom is the village of BANSTEAD, which gives name to the neighbouring downs, famous for the salubrity of the air, and the excellent mutton fed upon them. The soil is whitish, it being a kind of chalk, mixed with flints and sand. Juniper-trees are here very common, and from this place is a delightful prospect into several counties, and a full view of the city of London. Banstead also abounds with walnut-trees.

Eight miles to the north by east of Epsom is MITCHAM, a well inhabited village, much frequented by the citizens of London. The inhabitants of this town causing one Smith, a famous beggar, to be taken up as a vagrant and publickly whipped, and he dying excessive rich, this circumstance prevented their receiving a share of the bounty he bestowed, at his death, on most of the neighbouring

neighbouring villages. Mitcham has a fair on the 12th of August, for cattle and toys.

STRETHAM is a village six miles south-west of Southwark, and four miles to the north by west of Croydon. It was formerly much frequented for its medicinal waters. It has a charity-school, and a seat belonging to the duke of Bedford, who is lord of the manor.

To the west of Stretham are two villages of the name of TOWTING, situated near each other, and distinguished by the epithets Upper and Lower. UPPER TOWTING stands in the road from Southwark to Epsom, a little above two miles to the westward of Stretham, and has an alms-house, founded in 1702, by the mother of Sir John Bateman, lord mayor of London, for six poor alms-women, to be nominated by the heir of the family. This village is adorned with several fine seats belonging to the gentlemen and citizens of London, particularly with the house and gardens of the Bateman's family.

LOWER TOWTING is a mile and a half to the south-east of the former, and here, in the last century, were the seats of the earl of Lindsey, and the lord Gray.

MARTIN, a village about a mile south-west of Towting, is a place of great antiquity; for here Kenulph, one of the West-Saxon kings, was slain in the house of his favourite mistress. Here was a magnificent abbey, founded by king Henry the First, for canons of the order of St. Augustin, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The prior of this abbey sat in the House of Lords, and the abbey itself was endowed with very great privileges, and had many eminent benefactors, and its revenues were valued at the dissolution at 957 l. 19 s. 5 d. a year. A small part of the walls are still

standing, which surrounded sixty-five acres of land.

About three miles to the north-east of Stretham is DULWICH, a pleasant village, five miles from Southwark, remarkable for a college founded in 1619, by Mr. William Allen, who named it the College of God's gift. This gentleman, who was a comedian, and a principal actor in many of Shakespear's plays, once personating the Devil, is said to have been so terrified at the imagination of his seeing a real Devil upon the stage, that he instantly quitted the theatre, devoted the remainder of his life to religious exercises, and founded this college for a master and warden, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn, or Allen, with four fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; and for six poor men, as many poor women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated in the college, by one of the fellows as school-master, and by the other as usher. He excluded all future benefactions to this college, and constituted for visitors, the churchwardens of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, St. Giles's Cripplegate, and St. Saviour's Southwark, who upon occasion were to appeal to the archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all the members were to be sworn at their admission. The original edifice was in the old taste, but great part of it has been rebuilt in a very handsome manner, out of what has been saved from the produce of the estate; and it has a chapel, in which the founder himself, who was several years master, lies interred. The master's rooms are richly adorned with noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchase on his entering into that station; and for his use there is a library, to which every master generally adds a number of modern books. Behind the college is a very pleasant garden, adorned with walks, fruit-trees,

trees, and flowers. The master of this college, who is lord of the manor for a considerable extent of ground, enjoys all the luxurious affluence and ease of the prior of a rich convent. Both he and the warden must be unmarried, and are for ever debarred the privilege of entering that state, on pain of being excluded the college. But notwithstanding the severity of this restriction, as the warden always succeeds upon the death of the master, the unmarried men of the name of Allen, constantly make use of all their interest to obtain the post of warden.

Near this village is a spring of the same medicinal waters as those of Sydenham wells in Kent, with which, the master of the Green-man, a house of good entertainment, serves the city of London, and in particular the hospitals. A fine walk opposite to this house, through the woods, affords from its top a very noble prospect; but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the house, where, under a tree, known by the name of the Oak of honour, you have a view of all the public edifices from Putney down to Chelsea, with all the adjacent villages, together with Westminster, London, Deptford, and Greenwich; and over the metropolis, as far as Hampstead and Highgate. Dulwich has a fair on the 25th and 26th of May, for toys.

PECKHAM, is a pleasant village in the parish of Camberwell, two miles south-west of Dulwich. Here was the seat of the late lord Trevor, built in the reign of king James the Second, by Sir Thomas Bond, who being engaged in the schemes of that imprudent prince, was constrained to fly the kingdom with him, on which the house was plundered by the populace, and became forfeited to the crown. The front of this structure stands to the north, with a garden before it, from which

extends two rows of large elms, of considerable length, through which the prospect is terminated by the Tower of London, and each side of this avenue affords a view of the metropolis, and of the vessels which, at high water, appear over the trees and houses up to Greenwich. Peckham, which lies on the backside of the gardens, is excluded from the view by plantations. The kitchen garden and walls were planted with the choicest fruit-trees from France. After the decease of the late lord Trevor, this seat was purchased by a private gentleman, who began very considerable improvements, and had he lived, would have rendered it a still more delightful retreat. Peckham has several other villas and neat houses of retirement, inhabited by the tradesmen of London, and those who have retired from business. It principally consists of one long street, and has a meeting-house of dissenters; but the church, as has been already intimated, is at Camberwell. It has a fair on the 21st of August, for toys.

CAMBERWELL is seated about a mile to the northward of Peckham, and is a pleasant village, about two miles to the north of Dulwich, and two miles from Southwark, in the road to Croydon. It has several pretty houses belonging to the tradesmen of London, and a fair on the 18th of August, for toys.

KENNINGTON is a village near Lambeth, and is one of the eight precincts of that parish. Near it is Kennington common, a small spot of ground on the side of the road to Camberwell, and about a mile and a half from London. Upon this spot is the gallows for the county of Surry.

Besides the great men already mentioned under the towns where they were born, this county, among many others, has produced the following.

Sir Robert Dudley, as he was called in England, and earl of Warwick and duke of Northumberland, as he was stiled in foreign countries; the natural son, according to some writers, according others, the legitimate son, of the famous earl of Leicester, the great favourite of queen Elizabeth, by the lady Douglas Sheffield; was born at Sheen, in this county, and educated at Christ-church college in Oxford. Leicester, it is said, was actually married to the lady Sheffield; but this circumstance he thought proper, for certain political reasons, first to conceal, and afterwards to deny. But, though he could never be persuaded to acknowledge the legitimacy of his son, he yet left him, at his death, the reversion of the greatest part of his fortune, to which he was to succeed upon the decease of his uncle, Ambrose, earl of Warwick, and into the possession of which he accordingly came before he was of age. Endued, by nature, with an active temper, and an enterprizing genius, he had a strong ambition to distinguish himself by some naval atchievement; and in 1594, he undertook an expedition against the Spanish settlements in the West-Indies, where he behaved with great gallantry. He afterwards attended the earl of Essex and the lord high admiral Howard in their expedition against Cadiz; and for the courage which he shewed upon that occasion, he was knighted by the first of these noble peers. In the beginning of the reign of king James the First, he made several attempts to prove his legitimacy; but failing in his endeavours, he retired to the continent, and assumed the title of earl of Warwick. This last circumstance was greedily laid hold of by his enemies in

England, who represented it to the king in the most unfavourable light, and procured a privy seal, commanding his return home; and upon his refusal to comply with that order, his estate was seized by the statute of fugitives, and vested in the crown. The loss, however, which he sustained in his native country, was, in some measure, compensated by the generosity of foreign princes. Cosimo the Second, great duke of Tuscany, to whose court he had repaired, admitted him into the most intimate familiarity, and appointed him great chamberlain to his consort, the arch dutchess Magdalen of Austria, sister to the emperor Ferdinand the Second. That emperor too, in consideration of his extraordinary merit, created him a duke of the holy Roman empire; and upon this he immediately, in right of his grand-father, assumed the title of duke of Northumberland, and was soon after enrolled, by pope Urban the Eighth, among the Roman nobility. His subsequent conduct shewed, that he abundantly merited all those high distinctions. He formed the great project of draining the morasses between Pisa and the sea; and he first suggested the thought of raising Livorno, or Leghorn, from a mean and pitiful village to a large and beautiful town. Nor was he less remarkable for his literary abilities than for his other great accomplishments. He was deeply read in philosophy, physic, history, mathematics; and his great skill in chemistry is apparent from his medicine, called *the Earl of Warwick's Powder*, of which he was the inventor. He died in 1649, at his castle of Carbello, in the neighbourhood of Florence. He wrote an account of his expedition against the Spanish settlements in the West-Indies; a book, entitled *Del Arcano del Mare*, and some other tracts. He was thrice married. By his first wife he had no children.

By

By his second he had four daughters, whom, together with their mother, he left behind him in England. And by his third wife, of the name of Southwell, who accompanied him abroad, in the habit of a page, and whom, in virtue of a dispensation from the pope, he afterwards espoused; he had one son and four daughters, who married into the best families in Italy. The dutchess of Shrewsbury, in the reign of king George the First, was a great grand-daughter of his, and the marquis de Palleotti, who was executed at Tyburn for the murder of his servant, was his great grand-son. His second lady, after his departure from England, was created a dutchess.

William Sancroft, archbishop of Canterbury, in the seventeenth century, was born, January 30, 1616, at Fresingfield in this county, and educated at Emanuel college in Cambridge. In 1641 he was elected fellow of his college; and though he never took the covenant, he was permitted to enjoy his fellowship till 1648, when refusing to take the engagement, he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors. He then travelled into foreign countries; and returning with his sovereign king Charles the Second, in 1660, he was chosen one of the university preachers, and soon after collated to the rectory of Houghton in the Spring, and to the ninth prebend in the cathedral church of Durham. In 1663 he was nominated to the deanery of York. Next year he was installed dean of St. Paul's; and while in that station he contributed above 1400 l. towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's cathedral, which had been destroyed by the great fire in 1666. He likewise rebuilt the deanery, and improved its revenues. In 1677 he was chosen prolocutor of the convocation; and while he was executing that office, he was unexpectedly advanced to the archbishopric of Canter-

bury. In 1686 he was named the first in king James the Second's commission for ecclesiastical affairs; but he refused to act in it: and about two years after, upon his presenting a petition to the king against reading his majesty's declaration of indulgence, he, and six other bishops, were committed prisoners to the Tower, from which, however, they were, in a little time released. Upon king James's withdrawing himself from the kingdom, he concurred in a declaration to the prince of Orange, for a free parliament, and a due indulgence to the Protestant dissenters. But when that prince and his consort were seated on the throne, he refused to take the oaths to their majesties; in consequence of which he was first suspended, and afterwards deprived of his archbishopric. He continued, however, for some time, at Lambeth; and then retiring to Fresingfield, died there of an intermitting fever, November the 24th, 1693. He was certainly a man of great piety, integrity, and learning; and of such extensive generosity, that he expended, in his lifetime, above 18,000*l.* in charitable uses. He published a few sermons and other tracts.



S U S S E X.



USSEX is a corruption of its ancient Saxon name Suthsex, which signifies the country of the South-Saxons. It is bounded on the north by Surry and Kent; on the east by Kent and the British channel; on the south by the latter; and on the west by Hampshire. It extends sixty-five miles in length, from east to west, thirty miles in breadth from north to south, and one hundred and seventy in circumference.

This county, at the arrival of the Romans, formed a part of the territory of the Regni. After its being conquered by those invaders, they here formed the military way called Stone-street, which has been traced out of Surry, through this county, to Arundel, and at Villinghurst, southwest of Horsham, there are still noble remains of it. In this county they had several stations; Roman coins and pavements, with a large Roman camp, and other antiquities, have been found here. In the time of the Saxon heptarchy it constituted the principal part of the kingdom of the South-Saxons, and upon the fall of that monarchy it became subject to the kingdom of Mercia. At length, in about the year 800, Egbert, king of the West Saxons, having reduced the kingdoms of the heptarchy under his government, appointed certain eails to be governors of the several coun-

ties, and gave them a palatine jurisdiction; yet we do not find that he appointed any here, though there were several earls who had large possessions in this county. In short, the Norman conqueror here, as in other counties, disposed of the most valuable estates of the Saxons, which he gave to his own kindred, and the great commanders of his army.

With respect to the air of this county, along the sea-coast it is generally esteemed agreeable to strangers, though the inhabitants in general enjoy a good state of health. In the woody tract, called the Weald, or Wild, which is of great length and breadth, or the northern part of the county, bordering upon Kent and Surry, the air is, in winter, subject to fogs; but these are not unhealthy; the most sweet and salubrious air is upon the Downs, in the middle of the county.

The principal rivers of Suffex are the Aran, the Ouse, the Adur, the Rother, and the Lavant.

The Arun rises in St. Leonard's forest, near Horsham, and after running a few miles westward turns south, and passing by Arundel, falls into the British channel at Arundel-haven, about three miles to the south of that town. In the year 1733, this river had a new outlet cut for it by act of parliament, in order to improve its navigation; by which means vessels of about a hundred tons burthen sail up to Arundel. In this river are caught vast quantities of mullets, which, in the summer season, come up from the sea in great shoals, as far as Arundel, and there feed upon a particular weed, which gives them a high and luscious taste, that renders them a great delicacy. This river is likewise famous for trout and eels.

The Ouse is chiefly formed of two branches, one of which rises in the forest of Worth, to the north of Cuckfield; and the other in the forest of

St. Leonard, near the spring of the Adur; and these two streams uniting not far from Cuckfield, run to the southward, and passing by Lewis, fall into the British channel, forming a harbour, called New-haven, about seven miles to the south by east of Lewes.

The Adur, sometimes called the Beeding, runs between the last mentioned river and the Arun, and rises likewise in St. Leonard's forest, whence running to the southward, it passes by Stening and Bramber, from whence it is called the Bramber water; but on its reaching Shoreham, turns suddenly to the east, and after forming a narrow peninsula, of about three miles in length, falls into the British channel, about three miles to the west of Brithelmstone.

The Rother has its source at Rotherfield, to the south-east of East-Grinstead, and running eastward, divides into two streams, upon the borders of Kent, and uniting again, forms the island of Oxney, after which it falls into the British channel, near Rye.

The Lavant is but small, it rises near East-Dean, and running by Chichester, supplies it with water, encircling it on all sides, except on the north. It is navigable only at a small distance from its mouth. In this river, near the sea, are bred the finest lobsters in England. It is remarkable, that the stream of the Lavant is sometimes very low in winter, when other rivers are at their greatest height, and yet at other times is ready to overflow its banks.

The other less remarkable rivers in this county are the Ashburn, the Asten, and the Cuckmeer; all which, as well as those whose courses we have described, are confined within the limits of Sussex; hence, as they are but of small length, the water they contain must be proportionably small,
and

and it is observed, that none of them are capable of receiving a vessel of five hundred tons burthen. There are, indeed, but few good ports in this county, for the shore is rocky, and the sea has many shelves and sand-banks, which the south-west winds are continually augmenting.

Near Brighthelmstone is a mineral spring, the water of which deposites an ochrous sediment, and being drank in a proper quantity, is supposed to promote an encrease of appetite and spirits, and to restore infirm habits.

There are iron-mines in many parts of this county, on which account, the inhabitants have erected mills for forging iron ; and for that purpose have been at the expence of cutting rivulets and brooks, in such a manner, as to cause them to run into one channel. Another production of the earth is talc, which, though not so fine as that of Venice, may be used for the same purposes. Quarries of free-stone are here very common, particularly between Forest-row, Sheffield Green, and Revensey Rape.

In the Weald of Suffex, the soil being rich and deep, produces great plenty of oats and hops, but the roads are generally allowed to be the worst in England: many of the large trees, in the summer season are carried through this part of the county, on a carriage called a Tug, generally drawn by twenty oxen, to the river Medway in Kent; and some of these are said to be dropped upon the roads, which are also sometimes choaked up with these carriages, which, perhaps, remain there for years. The middle part of the county is delightfully chequered with corn fields, that produce wheat and barley, groves, meadows, and pastures ; and in the south part towards the sea, are high hills called the South Downs, consisting of a fat chalky soil, fruitful in corn and grass,
and

and feeding vast flocks of sheep, remarkable for the fineness of their wool; the north of Suffex is, for the most part, covered with woods, which chiefly supply the dock-yards belonging to the navy, with timber; and from the small branches vast quantities of charcoal are made.

Suffex is particularly famous for a small delicious bird called the Wheatear, which is about the size of a lark, and very fat. Many of these are potted, and sent to London in presents. The principal manufactures of this county are cast and wrought iron; and the best gunpowder in the world is said to be made here.

The most remarkable plants growing wild in this county are the following.

Marsh St. Peter's wort, with hoary leaves, *Afeyron supinum villosum palustre*. Found commonly in the brooks of the Wealds.

Mullen, with a yellow flower, *Blattaria flore luteo*. On the wall of Amberley church-yard.

Bugle, with a red flower, *Bugula flore rubro*. In the Weald brooks.

Small sea scurvy grass, with cornered leaves, *Cocklearia marina flore anguloso parvo*. Found at Cockbush.

Black-berried heath, *Erica baccifera nigra*. On the brinks of the peat-pits, near the Weald brooks.

Tufted horse-shoe vetch, *Ferrum equinum comosum*. On the sides of the Downs.

Climbing fumitory, *Fumaria alba latifolia*. On the beach at Cockbush.

Musked crows-bill, *Geranium moschatum*. Found plentifully near Arundel castle.

Long-rooted sea dog-grass, with a foliaceous ear, *Gramen caninum maritimum longius radicatum*. At Cockbush.

Several

Several sorts of flea-grass, *Gramen cyperoides spica simplici*; ut & capitulo rotundo, nec non compressa disticha. Found in the Weald brooks.

Hare's-tail rush, *Gramen juncoides*. In the Weald brooks.

Jagged marsh flea-bane, *Helenitis foliis laciniatis*.

White flowered bastard hellebore, *Helleborine minor flore albo*. Found in the beach woods, plentifully.

Alexanders or horse-parsley, *Hippofelinum, Alexandreis*. Found plentifully about Arundel castle.

Bear's foot, *Helleboraster maximus*. In Southwood near Houghton.

Dame's violet, *Hesperis sylvestrii odora*. In a vast thicket beyond Haughton towards the chalk-pits.

Long-leaved horse-mint, *Mentastrum spicatum flore longiorc*. Below Arundel castle, near a small spring.

Sweet willow, Dutch myrtle, *Myrtus brabantica Anglica*. In the Weald brooks.

Quicken tree, *Ornus, sive fraxinus silvestris*. In the bog woods, on the north of the Weald brooks, plentifully.

Flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis, seu filix florida*. In the Weald brooks, and in a vast bog north of Amberley castle.

Marsh rattle, with a white flower, *Pedicularii palustris flore albo*. In the boggy ground below Pew-dean.

Dittander, or pepper-wort, *Piperitis*. By the river side at Arundel.

Long leaved rosa folis, *Ros folis silvestris longi folius*. In the Weald brooks.

The raspberry bush, *Rubis idaeus*. In the woods near the Weald brooks.

Knee-holley, or butcher's broom, *Ruscus*. In almost every wood.

Wild madder, *Rubia silvestris*. In the South wood near Haighton.

Deadly night-shade, *Solanum lethale*. In the same wood, and chalk-pits by it.

White beam-tree, *Sorbus silvestris*. In the woods on the sides of the Downs.

White trefoil, *Trefolium album*, &c. In Parham park, plentifully.

Marsh whortle-berries, *Vaccinum palustre*. In the Weald brook, on the sides of the turf-pits.

The marsh violet, with smooth round leaves, *Viola palustris rotundifolia glabra*. In a boggy meadow east of the Weald brooks.

Suffex is divided into six rapes, which are general divisions peculiar to this county; and each of these rapes is said to have anciently had its particular river, forest, and castle. These rapes are subdivided into sixty-five hundreds, in which are contained one city, sixteen market-towns, and two ancient boroughs, that are ancient corporations, but have no market. These are the city of Chichester, with the market-towns of Arundel, Battel, Brighthelmston, Cuckfield, East-Grinstead, Hastings, Haylsham, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, Petworth, Rye, New Shoreham, Steyning, Terring, and Winchelsea, with the boroughs of Bramber and Seaford, that have no markets. It is seated in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Chichester, contains three hundred and forty-two parishes, and sends twenty-eight members to parliament; namely, two representatives for the county, two citizens for the city of Chichester, two burgessees for each of the following boroughs, Lewes, Horsham, New Shoreham, Midhurst, Arundel, East-Grinstead, Steyning, Bramber,

Bramber, and two barons for each of the cinqueports of Rye, Hastings, Winchelsea, and Seaford.

We shall enter this county by the London road, which leads to the most eastern part of it at LAMBERHURST, a village eight miles south-east of Tunbridge in Kent, which has a fair on the 21st of May, for cattle.

About three miles and a half to the south by east of Lamberhurst is WADHURST, a village fifteen miles east by south of East-Grinstead, that has two fairs, held on the 29th of June, and the 1st of November, for cattle and pedlars goods.

From thence a road extends two miles and a half east by south to DANEHILL, where there is a fair on Ascension-day, for pedlars goods.

BODYHAM, a village seven miles south-east of Danehill, is seated on the river Rother. It has a noble castle situated on the Rother, and encompassed by a wide and deep moat. This structure was built by the Dalyngriggs, who flourished in this county in the reigns of Edward the Third, Richard the Second, and Henry the Fourth, and from them passed by marriage to Sir Thomas Boteler, knight, lord Boteler of Wemme, from whom it descended to the Lewkenors, and then to the earl of Thanet, from whom it was purchased by the Powels, who sold it to Sir Thomas Webster, Bart. Of this structure we have given an engraved view. Bodyham has a fair, held on the 6th of June, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Six miles west of Bodyham is BURWASH, a village seated on the river Rother, which had anciently a chantry for five priests, one clerk, and six children in the cathedral of Lincoln, but its value is not mentioned. It has two fairs, held on the 12th of May, and the 4th of September, for cattle and pedlars goods.



The North East View of Bodiham Castle, in the County of Sussex .

Five miles south-east of Bodvham is BECKLEY, a village which has two fairs, held on Easter-Thursdaiy, and the 26th of December, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Two miles to the east by south of Beckley is PEASMARSH, which has a fair on the Thursday after Whitsun-week, for pedlars goods.

Three miles to the south-east of this last village is RYE, an ancient town, seated on the side of a hill, which affords a delightful prospect of the sea, from which it is rendered inaccessible by the rocks. It is a peninsula washed on the west and south by the sea, and on the east by the river Rother. Over that branch of the sea, which is on the south side of the town, called Tillingham water, there was formerly a ferry, but now a bridge. It stands on the very edge of the county, on the borders of Kent, sixty-eight miles south-east by south of London, and was anciently a place of great reputation. In the reign of Edward the Third it was encompassed by a wall, and strengthened with other fortifications, by William d'Ypres, earl of Kent, and has a tower yet standing, which bears his name, as well as some remains of its old walls; but the ditches are almost filled up. Rye is a handsome, populous, and well built town, and has one of the largest parish churches in England, and two well built meeting houses, one for the Presbyterians, and the other for the Quakers. Another church, which belonged to a house of Austin friars, now demolished, is turned into a storehouse for planks, hops, and other merchandize, but is still called the Priory. There is here a small settlement of French refugees, who are for the most part fishermen, and have a minister of their own.

Rye being an appendage to the cinque port of Hastings, enjoys the same privilege with the other
cinque

Cinque ports, and has sent members to parliament ever since the year 1368. The corporation, which is only by prescription, consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and the freemen. A mayor is chosen out of the jurats, and when there is a vacancy in them, it is filled up by the mayor with the consent of the jurats, at the day of his election, or at the general yearly sessions. There is here a town-hall, a free grammar-school, erected and endowed in 1644, by Mr. Peacock, one of the jurats, and a charity-school for teaching and maintaining thirty children. The town is well supplied with water, by pipes from two hills in the neighbourhood. The trade of this place chiefly consists in hops, wool, timber, chimney-backs, cannon, kettles, and all kinds of fish. Rye had formerly one of the best harbours between Portsmouth and Dover; but it was for a considerable time so choaked up with sand, that the smallest vessel could scarce enter it; and a great part of the harbour, gained from the sea, was turned into arable land. Several acts of parliament have been passed for rendering this harbour more commodious, the last of which was in 1761, which was carried into execution with such success, that the next year a new harbour was opened, in which vessels of three hundred tons burthen and upwards may ride with the utmost safety.

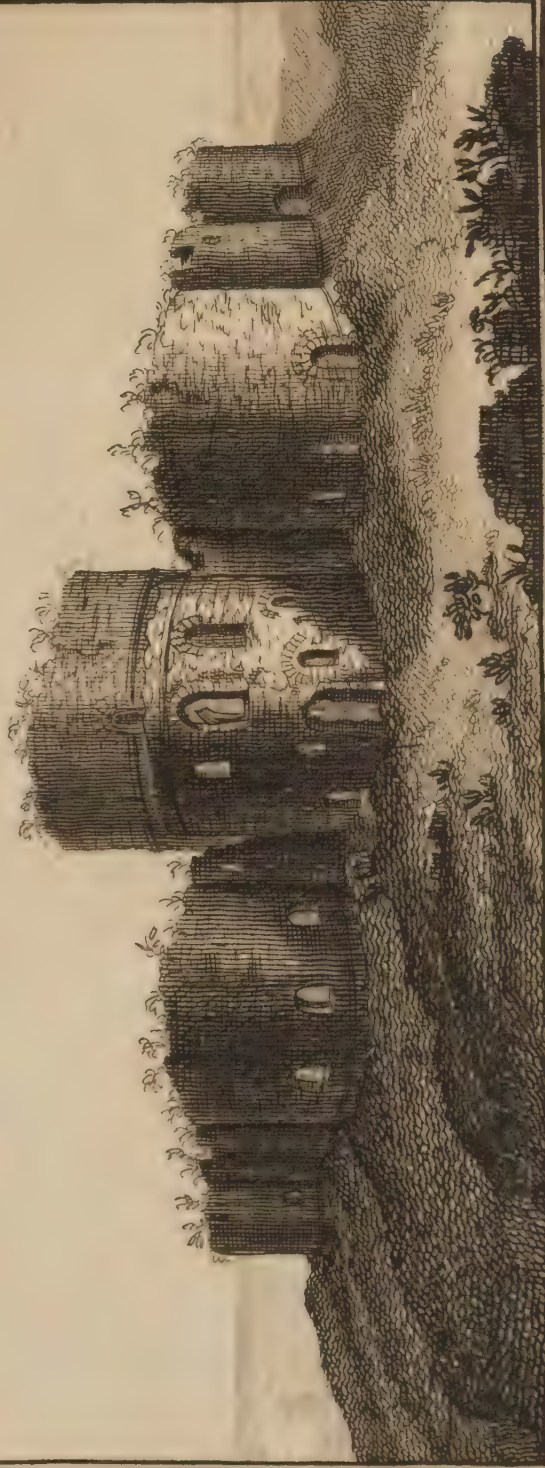
Rye was anciently so considerable a port, that it furnished the fleet of Edward the Third with nine ships and one hundred and fifty-six men. His majesty king George the First, on his return from Hanover, in January 1725-6, was obliged, after a very dangerous and tempestuous passage, to put in here, the fleet being unable to make Dover; but the larger ships were unable to follow him. His late majesty king George the Second, likewise, in returning from his German dominions,

in December, 1736, after a violent storm, also landed at this port. Rye has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, held on Whitsun-Monday, and the 10th of August.

PLOYDON, or PLEADEN, a village a mile north-east of Rye, has a fair on the 4th of September, for pedlars goods. At this village was anciently an hospital, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, under the government of the abbot and convent of Westminster.

WINCHELSEA is situated two miles south-west of Rye. This is a Saxon name, signifying a place situated in an angle, almost surrounded by the sea, which refers to the ancient situation of this town. It is seventy-one miles from London, and was built in the reign of Edward the First, after an ancient town of the same name was swallowed up by the sea, in consequence of a dreadful storm. Old Winchelsea stood upon the shore, about two or three miles from the place where the present town, named New Winchelsea, stands, and had formerly a large and spacious harbour, was a place of great trade, and had no less than eighteen churches. A small part, not buried in the sands, is now marsh and meadow land; and to the south-west of Rye, is still to be seen, in the midst of a plain, an old tower, which probably stood by the sea. New Winchelsea is situated partly on a hill, and partly in a little valley, where it had a harbour. It never was comparable to the old town, it having but three parish churches when it flourished most. It was first encompassed with a rampart, and afterwards with a strong wall, and was a place of such consequence, that it furnished the fleet of Edward the Third with twenty-one ships and five hundred and ninety-six seamen. Henry the Eighth, for its protection, built

built Camber castle, at the expence of 23,000 l. a very considerable sum in those days: some have supposed that the present structure was erected on the foundations of the ancient castle; some of the inside having the appearance of much greater antiquity. A good part of the walls are still standing, of which we have given an engraved view. But this town no sooner began to flourish, than it was ravaged by the French and Spaniards, and at length, the retreat of the sea caused it to fall to decay; so that of its three churches, there now only remains the chancel of one, which is sufficiently large for the inhabitants. Yet the town was every where accommodated with fine arched vaults of stone, for the stowing of merchandize, and was laid out with admirable regularity, the streets being divided into thirty-two quarters, and some of the stone work of the gates is still to be seen. The sea is now above a mile distant from the town, for the harbour is choaked up with sand; and grass grows, not only where the harbour was, but even in the streets. Indeed, there are only a few houses remaining in the upper part of the town, in the midst of which is the market house, from whence run four paved streets, at the end of which are four ways, which had formerly buildings on each side for a considerable length. Winchelsea enjoys the privileges of a cinque port, and sends two members to parliament, and, together with Nottingham, gives the title of earl to the noble family of Finch. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, though the number of houses, which are built with brick and stone, amount only to about seventy. Here was anciently a house of Black friars, founded by Edward the Second, and a monastery of Grey friars, erected by William de Buckingham, who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. As no notice is taken of it in the Monasticon,



The West View of Winchelsea Castle, in the County of Sussex.

Winstitchon, it probably fell, with other of the less religious houses, before the general dissolution. Winchelsea has a fair on the 14th of May, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Two miles to the south-west of Winchelsea is PETT, a village that has a fair on the 27th of May, for cattle and pedlars goods.

About a mile to the north-westward of Pett is GUESTLING, which has a fair on the 23d of May, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Six miles to the south by west of Winchelsea is HASTINGS, which is supposed to have derived its name from one Hasting, a Danish pirate, who built a small fort on his landing here, in order to cover his men and secure his retreat, after he had pillaged the country. This town is situated between two high cliffs, one in the sea, and another on the land side, twenty-four miles east of Lewes, and sixty-two south-east of London. It is the chief of the cinque ports, and is so ancient, that there was a mint here in the reign of king Athelstan, in 924, when it was in a flourishing condition; and here William the Conqueror mustered his army, after he had burnt his ships, being determined, as some have said, to conquer or perish in the attempt; but others suppose it was done, that he might not be obliged to divide his army, which must have been the case, had he preserved his ships. Hastings had charters from Edward the Confessor, William the First and Second, king Henry the Second, Richard the First, Henry the Third, Edward the First, and Charles the Second, but it was burnt by the French in the reign of Richard the Second, after they had plundered it. It is at present governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty: the corporation is exempted from toll, and has power to hold courts of judicature in capital cases. The town consists chiefly
of

of two streets, in each of which is a parish church, and has some handsome houses, built with brick and stone. It had a strong castle now in ruins, in which was a royal free-chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which had a dean, and several canons or prebendaries, with a revenue, valued at the dissolution at 61 l. 13 s. 5 d. per annum. Here was also a priory of Black canons, as early as the reign of king Richard the First, founded by Sir Walter Bricet, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Henry earl of Ewe farther endowed it, but it was destroyed by an inundation of the sea, in the reign of Henry the Fourth, on which Sir John Pelham, erected a new priory for the monks near the town, which upon the dissolution was endowed with an annual revenue, valued at 51 l. 9 s. 5 d.

The harbour of Hastings, which was formerly famous, and from which the town was obliged to furnish the king with twenty ships for any naval expedition, is now a poor road for small vessels, it having been ruined by the storms which, from time to time, have been so fatal to the neighbouring ports of Rye and Winchelsea, and it still continues a very indifferent one, though great sums have been laid out, in order to recover it. Here is, however, a custom-house, and two charity-schools, in which is said to be taught two or three hundred children. The inhabitants amount to about two thousand five hundred, who are chiefly employed in the fishing trade, great quantities of fish being taken upon this coast, and sent to London. Hastings has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, with three fairs, held on Whitsun-Tuesday, the 26th of July, and the 23d of October, for pedlars goods.

Three miles north-west of Hastings is **HOLLINGTON**, a village which has a fair on the second Monday in July, for pedlars goods.

Five miles north of Hastings is **BREDE**, a village, in which a sort of court is kept every three weeks, to try actions between man and man, and its officers are exempted from attendance at the assizes and quarter sessions. This village has a fair kept on Easter-Tuesday, for cattle and pedlars goods.

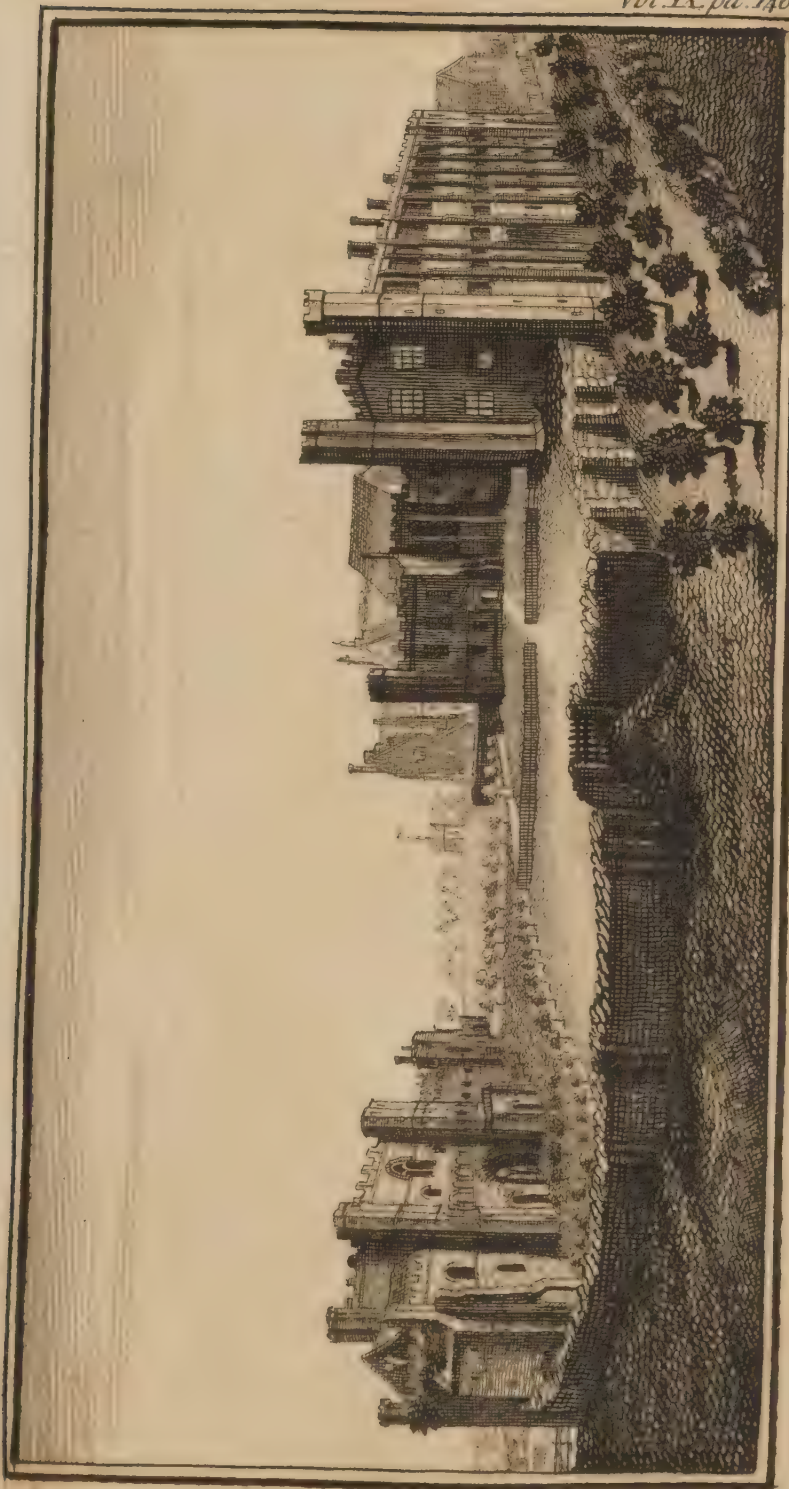
Six miles north by west of Hastings is **BATTEL**, anciently called Epiton, but it took its present name from the decisive battle fought near the town in 1066, between William the First, and king Harold, in which the former gained a complete victory, and the latter was slain. Historians observe, that in this engagement, no less than sixty thousand men perished, which, if true, is a proof of the populoufness of England at that time. William, in order to make some atonement for the effusion of human blood, erected an abbey on the spot where Harold's body was found, and placed in it Benedictine monks, who were to pray for the souls of the slain. King Henry the First granted the town a market to be kept on Sundays, which, in the year 1600, was removed to Thursdays; and it has two fairs, which are held on Whitsun-Monday, and the 22d of November, for pedlars goods. The abbey, in its flourishing condition, was a most stately pile of building, and had many valuable privileges, particularly an exemption from episcopal jurisdiction. Its abbot was mitred, and could protect the greatest criminals that fled to it, and even save the lives of those going to execution. The gatehouse, which is almost entire, at present serves for the town-hall, and is a noble structure; besides which, there are other remains that give some idea

its ancient splendor. Of these ruins we have given an engraved view. The revenue of the above abbey were valued at 880 l. 14 s. 7 d. a year by Dugdale, but at about 987 l. 11 s. by Speed. Soon after the dissolution of the abbies, Sir Anthony Brown, and his son, erected a stately pile on the south side, which is now likewise become ruinous. The above battle was fought in a neighbouring field called Heathfield; and as this field extends towards Hastings, that decisive engagement is generally called the battle of Hastings.

The town of Battel is reckoned unhealthy, from its low and dirty situation. It has a church, the incumbent of which is called the dean of Battel, and a charity-school for forty boys. This town is at present remarkable for little else but making gun-powder, which is said to be the best in Europe. Near this town is a hill with a beacon upon it, now called Beacon-hill, but it was formerly called Standard-hill, from William the First setting up his standard upon it, before the decisive battle with Harold and the English.

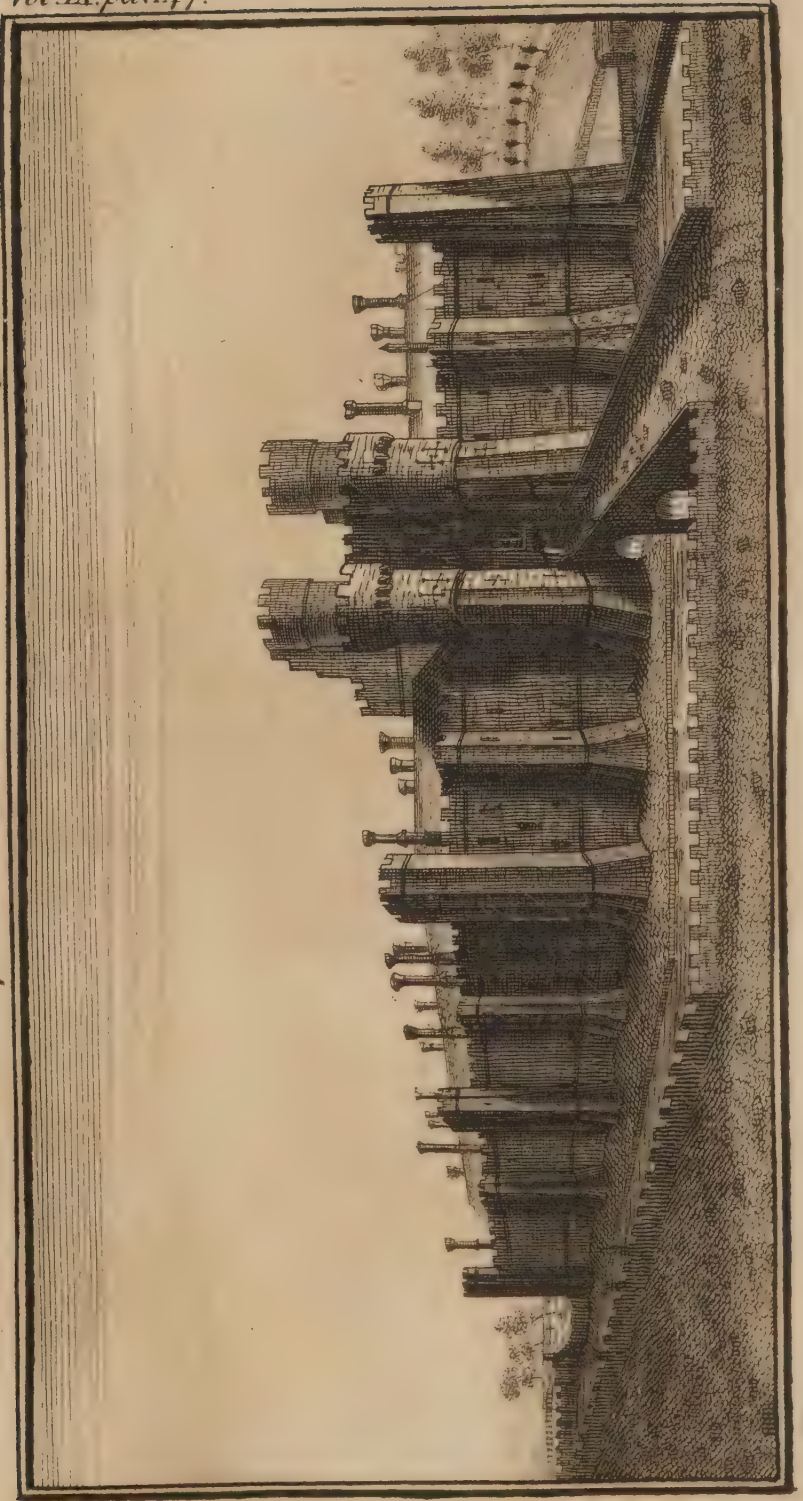
ROTHERIDGE, or ROTHERBRIDGE, so called from the river Rother, is a village five miles north of Battel. Here was a priory of Cistercian monks founded by Robert de St. Martin, in the year 1176. It had several considerable benefactors, and its revenues were valued at the dissolution of religious houses, at about 248 l. a year by Dugdale, and 232 l. by Speed. This village has a fair on the 25th of September, for pedlars goods.

HURSTMONCEUX castle is seated eight miles to the west by south of Battel; and was called by the Saxons Hyrst, from its situation among woods. Soon after the arrival of the Normans it was the seat of a family, who, from the place, took the name of de Hyrst, or Herst, and from them came by marriage to the Fienseses. Sir Roger



The South West View of Battel Abbey, in the County of Sussex.

The South West View of Hurstmonceaux Castle in the County of Suffex



ger Fienes, or Fynes, built the present noble pile, and it continued in that family till with Margaret, daughter of Thomas lord Dacres, it passed to Sampson Lennard, Esq; whose descendant, Thomas Lennard, earl of Suffex, sold it to George Naylor, whose sister being married to Dr. Francis Hare, bishop of Chichester, it became the property of their son and heir Francis Hare Naylor, Esq; Of this structure we have given an engraved view.

From Battel a road extends five miles south-west to Hoo, a village that has a fair on the 1st of May, for pedlars goods. Here Henry, earl of Ewe, founded a priory of Benedictine monks, which was a cell to the abbey of Beck in Normandy.

From this village a road leads four miles, in the same direction, to PEVENSEY, commonly called PENSEY. An ancient town, formerly of much greater note than it is at present. Archbishop Usher takes this to be the *Caer-Pensavel-Coit* of the Britons; and Mr. Somner, thinks it is much more probable, that it was the *Anderida* of the Romans than *Newenden* in Kent. The ruins of its castle, in which there are regular strata of Roman bricks, are strong arguments of its antiquity. It had once a good harbour, and was one of the sea port towns, which Godwin, earl of Kent, ravaged, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and carried off many ships; but it is now only navigable for small boats, which pass up to it, through a little rill. Its ancient castle was given with the town by William the Conqueror, to Robert, earl of Morton, his brother by the mother's side, whom he created earl of Cornwall. However, in the reign of William Rufus, the earl taking part with his brother Odo, earl of Kent, held out this castle against the king; but that prince's army no

sooner came to lay siege to it, than he surrendered it to him, and made his peace. Henry the First granted it to Gilbert de Aquila, since which it has constantly been in the possession of some of the nobility, and was at last granted by William the Third to the earl of Portland, grandfather to the present duke, of whom it was purchased by the earl of Wilmington, to whom it gave the title of viscount. This castle is now in ruins, and from what remains of it, we may judge that it has been a very spacious and strong structure, as sufficiently appear from the view we have given of it. Pevensey has not now even a market; but has a fair held on the 5th of July, for horned cattle and pedlars goods.

From hence a road extends near four miles to SOUTH and EAST BOURNE, two villages. The former is seated on the sea-shore, and the latter about a mile to the west. South Bourne has a fair on the 12th of March, for pedlar's goods; and East Bourne had formerly a market, long since disused, but has still a fair on the 10th of October, for cattle and pedlary. This village is famous for the small birds called Wheatears already mentioned. It had a priory of five or six Benedictine nuns, said to have been founded about the end of the reign of king Henry the Third, by Sir John Bohun, the revenues of which were valued, about the time of the dissolution, at 29 l. 16 s. 7 d. a year.

Two miles north-west of East Bourne is JEVINTON, a village that has a fair on Easter-Tuesday, for pedlars goods.

Five miles north of Jevinton is HAYLSHAM, a small town, fifty-three miles from London, in the road from Beachy-head to Tunbridge. It is an inconsiderable place, but has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 5th of April, and



The North East View of Pevensey Castle, in the County of Suffex.

and the 3d of June, for horned cattle and pedlars goods.

At a place called HOTTEHAM, near Haylsham, was an abbey of Premonstratentian canons, founded in the reign of king Henry the Second, by Ralph de Dena, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Lawrence; but the religious meeting with great inconveniencies here, removed, in the beginning of the reign of king John, to Begham, upon the borders of Kent.

At MICHELHAM, near Haylsham, Gilbert de Aquila, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Trinity, which he endowed with lands and several privileges. At the dissolution it had eight canons, and an annual revenue valued by Dugdale at 160 l. 12 s. 6 d. and by Speed at about 192 l.

WILLINGTON, a village two miles north of East Bourne, has a fair on Whitson-Monday, for pedlars goods.

WESTHAM, a village four miles north by east of East Bourne, has a fair on the 4th of September, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Two miles to the south-east of East Bourne is EAST DEAN, so called to distinguish it from WEST DEAN, a village two miles and a half to the westward of it. The former has a fair on the 28th of October, for pedlars goods.

To the southward of East Dean is a promontory called BEACHY HEAD, where are several caverns, like great vaults.

Two miles to the west of West Dean is SEAFORD, a small fishing town, built with stone and slate, and defended with a convenient fort. It has the privileges of a cinque port, and still sends members to parliament. It has two fairs, held on the 13th of March, and the 25th of July, for

pedlars goods. This town is very famous for wheatears, and had an ancient hospital dedicated to St. James.

Two miles to the north by east of Seaford is ALDRIFRISTON, which has two fairs, held on the 12th of May, and the 30th of November, for pedlars goods. In the neighbourhood of this town are found several ancient barrows or tumuli, the chief part of which are of a bell fashion; some are double, some single, others treble, and a few of them of the long kind; one in particular at Alfriston, is fifty-five yards long, with a deep ditch on each side, from whence the earth was thrown that composes it. A gentleman of Alfriston, in 1763, had the curiosity to have one of the circular barrows opened, and accordingly began on the south side, when after digging a few feet into the barrow, the skeleton of a man was found lying on its side in a contracted form, with the head to the west: the bones were very hard and firm, owing to the nature of the ground in which they lay, which was a bed of chalk. During the course of digging, there was found ten knives of different make, iron-spikes, charcoal, a thin piece of yellow metal, bones of brute animals, &c. In the middle, under a pyramid of flints, was found an urn, holding about a gallon of burnt bones and ashes; it was carefully placed on the chalk rock, with about four feet of earth over it: this urn was of unbaked clay, and had some rude ornaments on the verge of it.

Two miles to the west of Seaford is NEWHAVEN, which is seated at the mouth of the river Ouse, fifty-seven miles south of London, and is a small place, chiefly inhabited by people belonging to the sea. It has a quay on the east side of the town, where ships may ride in security; and here there are sometimes a number of small vessels,

fels, which bring coals, deals, and other commodities for Lewes, which is situated about six miles higher up the river. From this place corn and other provisions are exported, and small vessels are sometimes built here. Newhaven has also a fort for the defence of the coast. It had a market, which is now disused, but has still a fair on the 10th of October, for pedlars goods.

Six miles to the northward of Seaford is LEWES, which is seated on an eminence on the west side of the river Ouse, on the edge of the South downs, fifty-one miles south of London. It is a pleasant place, and one of the largest and most populous towns in the county. It was formerly fortified with a castle and walls, of which there are still some remains. King Athelstan appointed two mint houses in this town, and in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, it had one hundred and twenty-seven burgeses. It is a borough by prescription, governed by two constables, annually chosen at the court-leet. Here, William de Warren, earl of Surry, and the lady Gundreda his wife, in the year 1078, founded a priory of Cluniac monks, which was the first and principal house of the order in England; in after-times it had many noble benefactors, namely, the succeeding earls of Surry and others, several of whom, with their ladies, were interred here. It continued a cell to the abbey of Cluny in Burgundy, till king Edward the Third made it independent. At the general dissolution its revenues were valued by Dugdale at 920 l. 4 s. 6 d. a year, and at 1091 l. 9 s. 6 d. by Speed. It was granted, with all its appendages, to Thomas lord Cromwell. Since that time it has been in the possession of the dukes of Dorset and the earls of Thanet, and lately belonged to Edward Trayton, Esq.

Of the ruins of this priory and castle we have given a view. Here were also a priory of Grey friars, a monastery dedicated to St. James, for thirteen poor brethren and sisters, and an hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas, which at the time of the dissolution had thirteen poor brothers and sisters. This town is also famous in history for a bloody battle fought here between Henry the Third and the barons, on the 14th of May, 1264. The royal army was divided into three bodies, that on the right was commanded by prince Edward, the king of the Romans was on the left, and Henry himself headed the main body. The barons army was divided into four bodies; the first was led by Henry de Montford, the earl of Leicester's son, the earl of Gloucester commanded the second, the earl of Leicester the third, and the fourth, consisting of Londoners, was commanded by Nicholas Seagrave. Prince Edward began the fight with attacking the Londoners, who not being able to stand so vigorous a charge, immediately fled, when the prince resolving to revenge an affront offered to the queen his mother, by the London mob, pursued them above four miles, without giving them quarter. Mean while the earls of Leicester and Gloucester, gained the same advantage over Henry and the king of the Romans, whose troops being put to flight, Henry surrendered himself to the earl of Leicester, and Richard to the earl of Gloucester, and were instantly conducted to the priory of Lewes, situated at the foot of the castle, which was kept by some of the king's troops. To this place the soldiers of the royal army fled, in order to secure themselves in the castle; but seeing the town in the power of the barons, the two kings made prisoners, and themselves surrounded on all sides,
they



The South View of Lewis Priory & Castle, in the County of Sussex.

they threw down their arms, and surrendered at discretion. At length, prince Edward, returning in triumph from the pursuit of the Londoners, to his great amazement, saw the royal army dispersed, and heard that the two kings were prisoners. He resolved to exert himself to set them at liberty, but his troops were too much intimidated to second his ardour, and he was obliged to accept of conditions, and to consent that himself, and Henry his cousin, son to the king of the Romans, should remain as hostages in the custody of the barons, till all their differences were settled by the authority of parliament.

Lewes consists of handsome streets, inhabited by substantial tradesmen, as well as by some who live on their fortunes. It contains about fifteen hundred houses, built with brick and flint-stones, and about six thousand two hundred inhabitants. It has six parish churches, built with flint-stone, and several meeting houses, with a charity-school for twenty boys, who are taught, cloathed, and maintained. It has two large suburbs, one called Southover, on the west side of the town; and the other called Cliff, from its situation on a chalky hill, on the east side of the river Ouse. It has many gentlemen's seats, with their gardens adjoining, some of which ascend, and other descend, according as the hill rises or falls. It is at present a borough town, and sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and are returned by the constables. There is a small river that runs through the town, on which are several iron-works, where, among other things, they make cannon for the merchants. The inhabitants carry on a good trade, and have a market on Thursdays, with three fairs, held on May 6, for horned cattle, on Whitsun-

Tuesday, for horned cattle and horses, and on the 2d of October, for sheep.

In the neighbourhood of this town are horse-races for the king's plate of 100 l. The roads about this place are deep and dirty, but the soil is the richest in this part of England. From a wind-mill near Lewes is a prospect, which, for its extent, is scarce to be equalled in Europe.

At MAWLING, on the north side of Lewes, was a collegiate church, said to have been founded by Ceadwalla, king of the West-Saxons, who died in 688. It was dedicated to St. Michael, and at the general suppression of religious houses, was valued at 106 l. 10 s. 2 d. per annum.

From Lewes a road extends eight miles south-west to BRIGHTHELMSTON, which is situated on the banks of the sea, at the distance of sixty miles from London, and gives name to a bay formed by Beachy Head on the east, and Worthing Point on the west. It is said to owe its name to Bright-helm, a Saxon bishop, who lived in this neighbourhood. The town is built on a hill of an easy ascent, rising from the south-east, and the Downs defend it from the north winds; the hills about the town are not steep, and are covered with an agreeable verdure, from the top of them the Isle of Wight is plainly to be seen, with a most pleasing view of the Weald of Suffex. The grass growing on these downs being remarkably fine and sweet, and being mixed with various aromatic herbs, gives a most agreeable flavour to the mutton fed on them, and their wool is said to be the finest in England. To the west is a large corn field, gradually descending from the Downs towards the sea, leading to Shoreham, at the distance of about six miles. The ground soon becomes dry after wet weather, so that on the heaviest falls
of

of rain, the exercise of walking or riding, may be immediately used without the least inconvenience.

The French have several times attempted to destroy the town, but without effect. It has chiefly suffered by inundations, which, in the space of forty years, have destroyed upwards of a hundred and thirty tenements, and the sea still makes encroachments on the east and west sides of the town; so that at length it may be rendered a peninsula. It is inclosed by a wall fourteen or fifteen feet high, built by queen Elizabeth; and is fortified on the side that faces the sea by another wall, in which are many port-holes for cannon, and on the beach near the east end of the town is a battery, raised at the expence of the government, on which are mounted twelve twenty-four pounders.

The town is composed of six principal streets, several lanes, and a few spaces surrounded with houses, to which the inhabitants have given the name of squares. Its form is nearly that of a square, with streets intersecting each other at right angles. The church is a vicarage, built on a small eminence, at a little distance from the town, making a good land-mark at sea. Here are likewise meeting houses for the Presbyterians, the Baptists, and Quakers.

The advantage of the situation of Brighthelmston has, within these few years, occasioned a great resort of the principal gentry of the southern parts of England to this place, and engaged many of them to reside here during the summer. Brighthelmston is also become the peculiar resort of Valitudinarians for bathing in the sea, the water of which, in this place, is said to contain more salt than the sea-water of any other port in England, and the bay is more open and exposed to the sea; it is free from ooze, and the beach is a clean gravel

and sand, with a gradual descent. Here has also been discovered a mineral spring, the water of which, in the summer of the year 1760, began to be much drank. These advantages have occasioned great improvements in the town, in order to accommodate the gentlemen and ladies, who come hither for the sake of bathing and drinking the salt and mineral waters. Here are two assembly-rooms; one extremely neat and commodious, and the other is very elegant, and esteemed one of the finest public rooms in England. This last is situated in a most delightful spot, called the Steyne, which is a large and beautiful lawn, that runs winding up into the country amongst the hills, for many miles distance. The part of it next the town is fenced in with a white railing, and has several neat benches. To this part the company have given the name of the Parade. On it is a small but neat orchestre, in which a select band performs twice a day, during the season. Here are likewise some shops, and a circulating library, stocked with a good collection of books.

The time of bathing is early in the morning; and here the gentlemen bathe on the west side of the town, and the ladies on the east. The bathing machine is a wooden box, about double the size of those of the centries in St. James's Park, raised on very high wooden wheels. The bather ascends into it from the beach, by wooden steps, and it is then pushed forward into the sea, while the bather is preparing for the ablution. The guide waits on the middle of the steps to receive the bather, who, when dipped, reascends the machine, which is then dragged back again upon the beach. In October, 1769, the first stone was laid for erecting a set of hot and cold sea-water baths, for the use of those whose health requires more constant bathing than the sea will naturally admit

admit of, as well as persons labouring under particular disorders, for the suppression of which hot baths are peculiarly efficacious; and that those who frequent this place may, not only bathe regularly and constantly, but vary that bathing from cold to hot, or otherwise, as their respective infirmities require.

Many small barks are built here for the merchants of London, and other ports; and the fishermen, who are pretty numerous, are a sober, industrious body of people, employed throughout the greatest part of the year in a succession of labour. The women, when disengaged from household affairs, are busy in preparing the nets, to be made use of by their husbands in the fishery. The spring is taken up in dredging for oysters, which are carried to beds in the Thames and Medway, from whence they are conveyed to London. The months of May, June, and July are spent in fishing for mackarel; to take which, they set sail about sun set, ply their nets all night, and return early in the morning; at which time the dealers are assembled on the beach to buy up whatever quantity is caught, for the London market. In the month of May, they frequently catch the red-mullet, and in July, take great quantities of lobsters and prawns. The trawl-net is used in the month of August, and in this, several sorts of flat fish are taken. The whiting is caught with hooks in September and October, and this is succeeded by the herring-fishery in November. In this fishery they shew an incredible address and resolution, often venturing out to sea, with their little boats, in the worst weather, when larger vessels are scarcely able to live. Some of the herrings are sent up fresh to London, and others dried or pickled for foreign markets. It is computed that there are a hundred fishing boats belonging to this place,

place, and three men belonging to each. Hence it cannot be supposed, but that every kind of fish must be extremely cheap. The mutton, as hath been already observed, is excellent; the beef and veal are good; and these, together with poultry, are to be had at a reasonable price. About the end of harvest, are taken in the South downs, those delicious little birds called the wheatears, which have been termed the English ortolans.

Brighthelmston has a town-hall, a free-school, and two considerable charity-schools; one for fifty boys, and another for twenty girls. It has a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, held on Holy-Thursday, and on the 4th of September, for pedlars goods.

On the west side of the town, a great number of human bones have been found, whence it is concluded, that some great battle has been fought here. Many are of opinion that Caesar, in one of his expeditions, landed at this place. Between Lewes and Brighthelmston are still to be seen lines and entrenchments, that appear to have been Roman works; and sometime ago, an urn was dug up in the neighbourhood of Brighthelmston, containing a thousand silver denarii, on which were the impressions of all the emperors from Antoninus Pius to Philip, and the altars of the Druids are no where seen in greater numbers than about this town. Brighthelmston is also remarkable for the signal service this town afforded to king Charles the Second, after the battle of Worcester; for it was here that monarch found the vessel which conveyed him to France.

About five miles to the west of Brighthelmston is NEW SHOREHAM, which took its rise from the decay of OLD SHOREHAM, at present a small village to the north-west of it. Old Shoreham is remarkable for being the place where Ella the Saxon landed,

landed, with supplies from Germany, and drove the inhabitants into the great wood called Andredledge, now the Weald. He had frequent skirmishes with the Britons, but having afterwards besieged and taken Andredchester, their chief fortrefs, he possessed himself of their country, and established a kingdom here.

New Shoreham is a borough by prescription, it having sent members to parliament ever since the year 1298, in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Edward the First, and is governed by two constables. It was formerly a more considerable place than it is at present, and had a priory of Carmelite, or White friars, founded by John Mowbray, knight, and also an hospital dedicated to St. James: but though the greatest part of the town has been washed away by the sea, it is still a pretty large and populous place. It has a parish church, which was formerly collegiate; and as it has a pretty good harbour for vessels of considerable burthen, here is a collector and other officers of the customs. Many ships are built here, both for war and trade. The town has a market on Saturdays, and a fair, held on the 25th of July, for pedlars goods.

ALDRINGTON, a little to the west of New Shoreham, is supposed by some to be the Portus of the Romans. The harbour is now choaked up by heaps of sand, though in king Alfred's time it was a good landing place. It was formerly a very considerable village, but is now almost destroyed by the sea, there being but few houses remaining in it.

BROADWATER, a village to the west by south of New Shoreham, has two fairs, held on the 22d of June, and the 29th of October, for horned cattle, sheep and horses.

Three miles to the north of New Shoreham is BRAMBER, an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a constable, annually chosen by a jury of the court-leet. It is divided into two parts; the north part, which joins to Steyning, consists of poor mean buildings, and is half a mile distant from the south division, which is called Bramber-street. Bramber was joined with Steyning in the writs for electing burghesses to serve in parliament, from the year 1298 to 1472; but they have ever since elected as two different boroughs. Bramber has a church, but is a poor, mean place, with neither market nor fair.

In or near the town of Bramber was an ancient hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, called Pidlington's Spital, which was valued at the dissolution at no more than one pound a year.

STEYNING, or STENING, is a poor, small town, adjoining to Bramber. It has formerly been a large place, and an ancient borough by prescription, but it does not at present contain above a hundred and fifty families; and of these not above eighty-four have a right to vote in elections for members of parliament. The chief magistrate is a constable, who is the returning officer, and is annually chosen at the court-leet. The town is situated in a fine air, and supplied with water from a spring, that proceeds from a hill about half a mile from the town. Steyning was of some note in the time of the Saxons, as appears from its having then a church or monastery, in which St. Cudman was interred. Here was also a priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of the Trinity, at Fiscamp in Normandy, founded by king Edward the Confessor, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, which, at the dissolution of the alien priories, was given to the abbey of Sion in Middlesex.

Here is a free grammar-school, founded in the last century by Mr. Holland, a tradesman of this place; and in the neighbourhood of the town are frequent horse-races. Steyning has a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, held on the 9th of June, for cattle and pedlary; on the 19th of September, and the 10th of October, for horned cattle. This last is so great for Welch cattle, that three thousand of them are said to have been sold in a day, besides abundance of other cattle, fat and lean sheep, horses and hogs.

A little to the east of Steyning is **BEEDING**, a village where, some are of opinion, a great battle was fought, which was continued as far as Lewes, at thirteen miles distance, graves being discovered in and near the road, in which human bones have been found. This village has a fair on the 21st of July, for pedlars goods.

At **SEAL**, near Steyning, was a convent of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the foreign abbey of St. Florence at Salmur, founded in 1075, by William de Braiosa, but it was afterwards annexed to the college of St. Mary Magdalen at Oxford. In the same village was also a house of White friars.

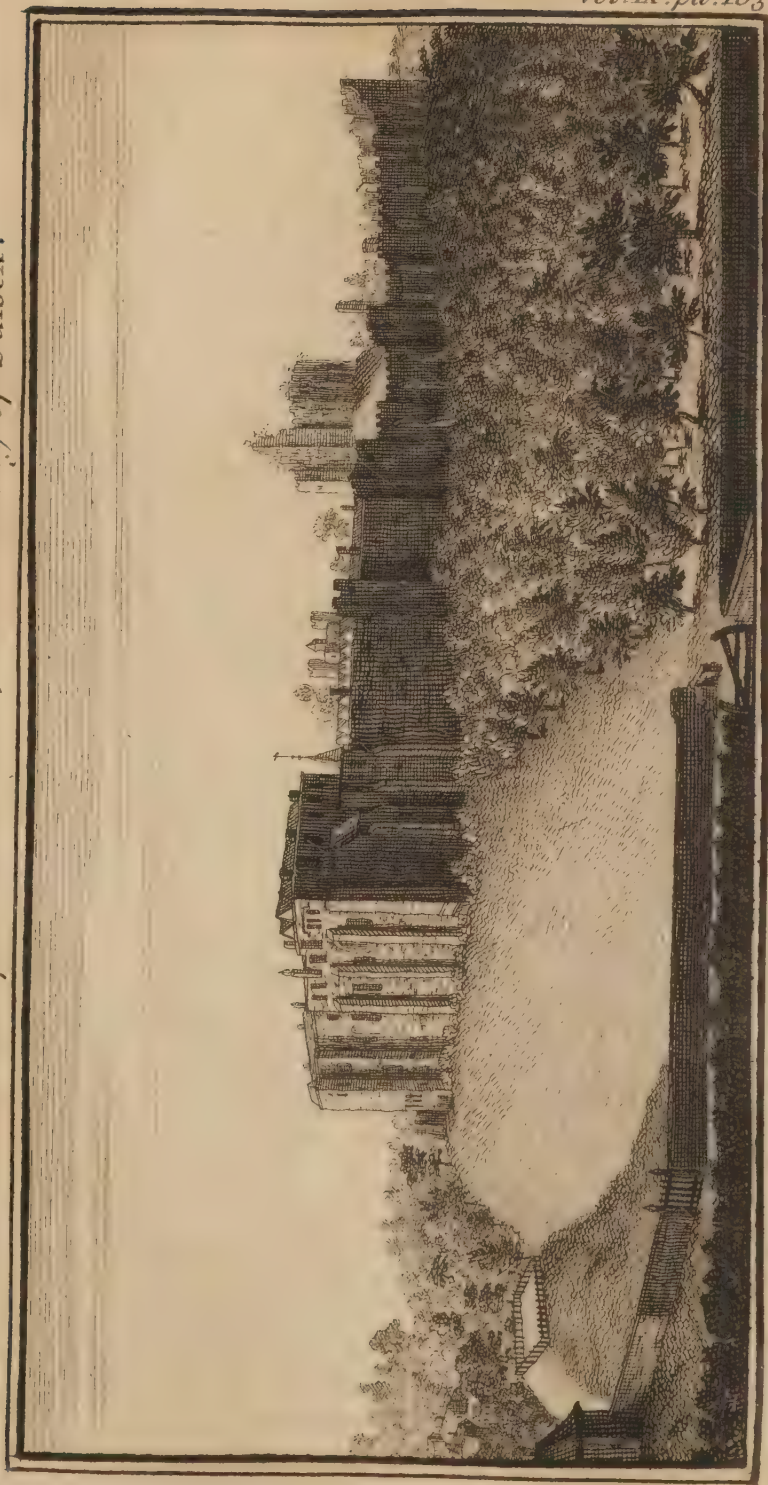
Eight miles to the west by north of Steyning is **DITCHLING**, which was formerly a market town; but how it ceased to be so is uncertain. It has two fairs, held on the 5th of April, for sheep and hogs, and on the 12th of October, for pedlars goods.

Six miles to the west by north of Steyning is **HURST PIERPOINT**, a village that has a fair on the 10th of August, for pedlars goods.

Three miles to the north by east of Steyning is **HENFIELD**, a village that has two fairs, held on the 4th of May, and the 1st of August, for pedlars goods.

Ten miles to the west of Steyning is ARUNDEL, which is so called from its situation in a dale or valley, on the bank of the river Arun. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, eight miles east of Chichester, and fifty-five south-west by south of London. The first account we have of this town is in king Alfred's will, in which he bestows it on Athelm, his brother's son. Some would have it to be even of a much ancients date, and to have been the Portus Arundi of the Romans; but this opinion does not appear to be countenanced by any good authority. It was famous in the time of the Saxons for its castle, which is said to have been a mile in compass, and was given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomery his kinsman, who repaired it. One of his descendants forfeited it, by engaging in a rebellion against king Henry the First. Adeliza, that prince's consort, had it in dower, and her second husband, William de Albani, defended this castle against king Stephen, in favour of the empress Maud, who, to recompence his services, created him earl of Arundel, which title is in the limitation different from others; for that honour is so annexed, that whosoever is possessed of this castle and seignory is, without creation, earl of Arundel. From the Albani, it descended by marriage to the Fitz-Alans, and from them, in the year 1579, it went with the heiress of that family to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk. In the civil wars this castle was thought to be of considerable importance, which occasioned a great contention between the king and parliament, who should be masters of it. It was first summoned by lord Hopton, who obliged the castle to surrender in three days time; but Waller marching from London with considerable forces, beat up lord Hopton's quarters by the way, and then marching to Arundel castle, soon
took

The East View of Arundel Castle, in the County of Sussex.



took it, and allowed the garrison quarter. The castle is still standing, though far from being perfect in every part ; it is however in a good condition, and is one of the seats of the noble family of Howard, earls of Arundel and dukes of Norfolk. Of this castle we have caused a view to be engraved.

In St. Nicholas's church at Arundel was a cell of four Black canons, subject to the monastery of Secz in Normandy, supposed to have been founded by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel, in the reign of William the Conqueror ; but in the time of Richard the Second it was abolished, and the church made collegiate. Upon the dissolution of this college, it was endowed with a revenue, which was then valued at 263 l. 14 s. 9 d. a year. In the reign of Edward the Second here was a house of Black friars, and in the reign of Richard the Second an hospital was founded here by Richard, earl of Arundel, which was dedicated to the Trinity, and endowed at the suppression with the annual revenue of 89 l. 5 s. 2 d.

Arundel is a borough by prescription, and has sent members to parliament ever since the thirtieth year of king Edward the First, who are chosen by the inhabitants at large, paying scot and lot. This town is governed under a charter of queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, twelve burgeses, a steward, and other officers. The mayor is annually chosen, and is judge at a court-leet of the lord of the manor, held every three weeks. He has the authority of a justice of the peace, though he seldom executes the office ; he appoints collectors of the package and stallage, ale-conners, and flesh-tasters ; and no writ can be executed within the borough without his permission. Here is a church dedicated to St. Nicholas, and a wooden bridge over the river Arun. This town has a market
on

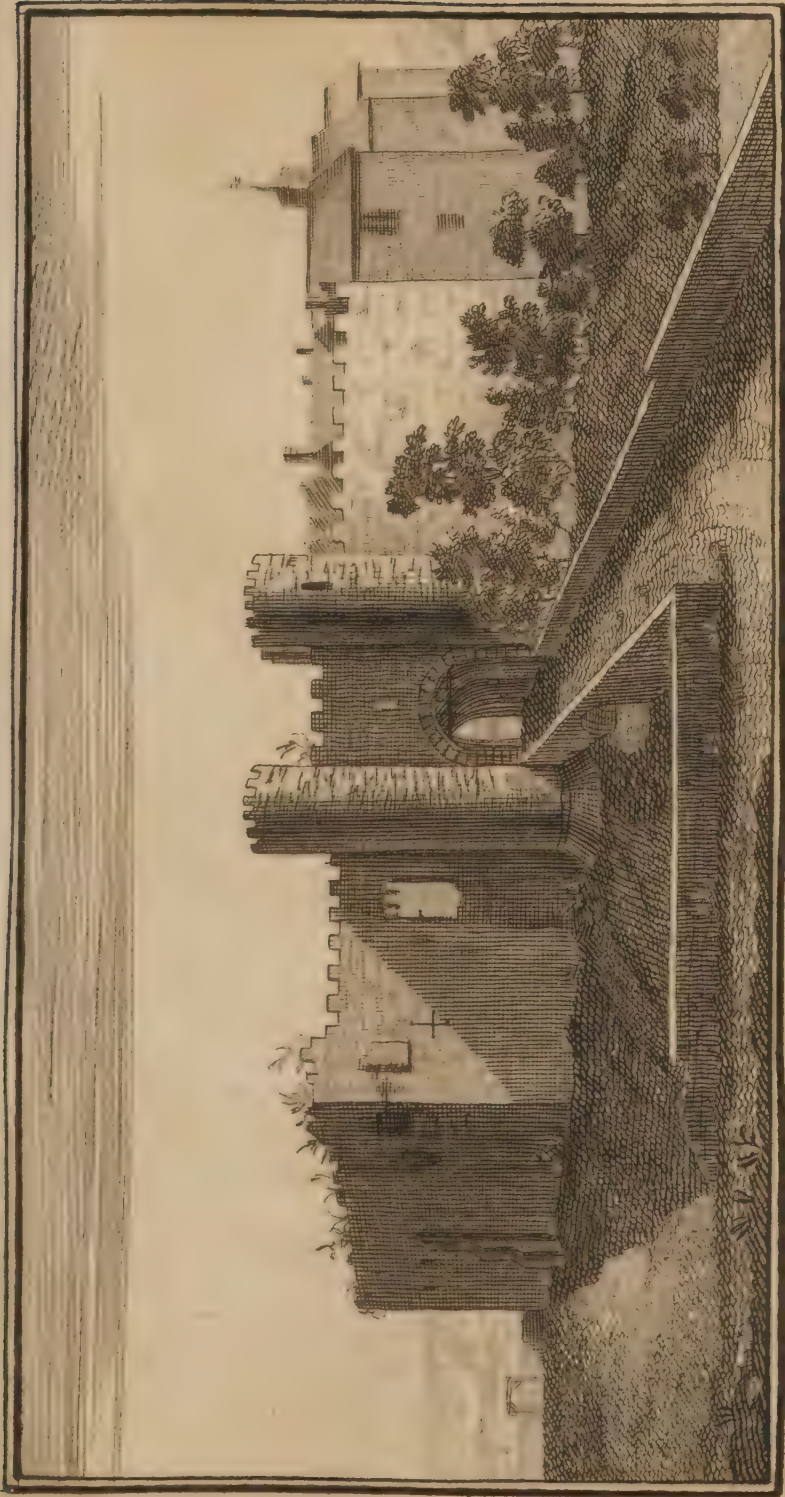
on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, held on the 14th of May, for cattle and hogs; on the 21st of August, for horned cattle, sheep and hogs; on the 25th of September, for horned cattle and sheep; and on the 17th of December, for horned cattle and pedlars goods.

Four miles north of Arundel is AMBERLEY castle, which is seated on the river Arun, and was built by William Read, bishop of Chichester, who was promoted to that see in 1369, in the reign of king Edward the Third, and is still an appendage to that bishopric, but has for a long time been leased out. It has been in the possession of several families of distinction, particularly the Gorings, the Butlers, the Brisces, and the Parkers. Of this structure we have given an engraved view.

Five miles to the east of Arundel is CISSBURY HILL, on which are the remains of an ancient fort, encompassed with a bank rudely cast up. The neighbouring inhabitants believe, that here Caesar intrenched and fortified his camp; but others, with more probability, maintain that this was the work of Cissa, the second king of the South-Saxons, who here built a castle as a place of security against the Britons, and building a town gave it the name of Cissbury.

At PYNHAM, near Arundel, queen Adeliza, the second wife to king Henry the First, founded a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. Bartholomew. This was one of the small monasteries suppressed by cardinal Wolfey, and its revenues applied towards the endowment of his college at Oxford.

At LYMESTER, near Arundel, was an alien priory of Benedictine nuns, which was a cell to the nunnery of Almanesche in Normandy, founded before the year 1178, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.



The South West View of Amberley Castle, in the County of Sussex.



At TORTINGTON, also near Arundel, lady Hadwita Corbet, founded a priory of five or six regular canons, of the order of St. Augustine, before the reign of king John. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and its revenue was valued at the dissolution at 75 l. 12 s. 3 d. a year.

At HARDHAM, near Arundel, was an ancient priory of Black canons, dedicated to the Holy Cross; but who was its founder does not appear.

About seven miles to the west by south of Arundel is TARRING, or TERRING, which has a small market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 5th of April, and the 2d of October, for pedlars goods.

Near FINDON, almost three miles north of Terring, is an ancient camp, called Caesar's hill, upon which the very spot is pointed out by the common people, where Caesar's tent stood; but the form of the camp not being quadrangular, as the Romans always were, but round, it is, with greater probability, supposed to have been a British or Danish camp. Findon has a fair on Holy-Thursday, for pedlars goods.

Three miles south-east of Arundel is ANGMERING, a village that has a fair on the 30th of July, for pedlars goods.

Six miles to the west of Arundel is BOXGROVE, a village situated in the road to Chichester, remarkable for a Benedictine monastery, founded by Robert de Haye, in the reign of Henry the First, subordinate to the abbey of l'Essay in Normandy. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and enjoyed several privileges. William, earl of Warren and Surry, with several others, were great benefactors to it; and the number of monks were increased at different times. In the reign of Edward the Third it was made a denizen priory, and its revenues at the dissolution were computed

to amount to 185l. 19s 8d. a year. A great part of the walls are still standing, which shew that it was never very magnificent, though it is a very strong building. Part of it is now turned into a parish church, which has a very low tower, that rises a little above the roof, but the church is spacious.

From hence the road runs four miles south-west to CHICHESTER, which is situated on the river Lavant, by which it is surrounded on every side but the north, at the distance of sixty-three miles south-west of London. This is a neat, compact city, of great antiquity; for it seems to have been of some strength in the time of the Britons, when it was called Caercci. It was certainly a Roman station, for of this the antiquities found there leave no room to doubt. In digging a cellar under the corner house of St. Martin's lane, next North street, in the year 1723, a stone was dug up with an inscription, which, though somewhat defaced by the pickaxes of the labourers, and broke into four pieces, plainly intimated, that it was part of the foundation of a temple, erected here in the reign of the emperor Claudius, and dedicated to Neptune and Minerva. Close to this stone were discovered two stone walls three feet thick, one running north and the other east, and joining in an angle, which in all probability were part of the foundations of the above mentioned temple. A great number of Roman coins have, at different times, been found here, and in 1727, a curious piece of Roman pavement was discovered in the garden of the bishop's palace; these circumstances, with the appearance of a military way leading towards Southampton, induced Mr. Horsley to conclude that this city was the Regnum of Antoninus. It was rebuilt in the time of the Saxons by Cissa, the second king of the South-Saxons, after it had been destroyed by some Saxon

and Norwegian pirates ; and the same prince also making it the place of his residence, and the capital of his kingdom, it obtained the name of Ciffan ceaster, which signifies the city of Ciffa, from which its present name is derived. When the kingdom of the South-Saxons was united to Essex, this place decayed, and about the time of the Norman conquest it contained only a hundred houses. In the reign of William the First it was rendered a bishop's see, and the second bishop erected a cathedral, which was soon after consumed by fire ; but in the reign of Henry the First it was completely rebuilt, yet suffered again by fire, in the reign of Richard the First, when, not only the cathedral, but the greatest part of the city, the bishop's palace, and the houses of the prebendaries, were consumed. Selfrid, who was then bishop, by his wealth and interest, restored the church and city to their former splendor, in which state it still remains, without having suffered any other disasters of the like kind. This cathedral, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a handsome, though small structure, and is adorned with a spire, much admired for its strength and curious workmanship. The chapter consists of a dean, two archdeacons, a treasurer, a chancellor, thirty-one prebendaries, a chantor, twelve vicars-choral, with other officers.

The city is encompassed by a stone wall, which has four gates, answering to the four cardinal points. From each of these gates is a street, that takes its name from the gate, and terminates in the market-place, which is in the center of the city. Here is a handsome market-house, built with stone, and supported by stone pillars ; and in the middle of the market-place is a stately cross, erected about the beginning of the sixteenth century, by bishop Edward Story. The streets are,

in general, broad, and the houses well built and uniform. All the space between the west and south gates is taken up by the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and the houses of the dean and prebendaries. The bishop's palace has been lately rebuilt, and is rather a large than a fine structure.

On a hill in the park is a small pleasure-house, called Carney's seat, in which is a very beautiful room, the sides and ceiling of which are covered with shells, in many elegant pannels and other forms, with a great variety of colours; there are here also several fine flower pots, filled with artificial flowers made with shells. In the garden is a subterranean passage, at one end of which are placed in the wall three pieces of marble, on which are inscriptions in memory of so many dogs, and on each an epitaph.

On one.

Snatch'd by inexorable fate,
Here lies poor Pug enshrin'd;
Who dying, left disconsolate
His brother Pug behind.

Female or male, whoe'er thou art,
Some drops of pity shed,
So shalt thou win the live Pug's heart;
This tribute pay the dead.

On another.

I once was Miss, the mildest best of Misses,
Bred and brought up Keppel's care and kisses;
But now no more than Argus, or Ulysses.

On the Third.

When Sally, thy fond mistress, plac'd thee here,
She sigh'd a sad adieu, and shed a tear:
But what she could of thee, still kept behind,
And fix'd thy lovely image in her mind.

There

There are five small churches, besides the cathedral, within the walls, and two without, in the suburbs, all built with flint-stones; but the two last suffered in the civil wars. There are here also several meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters; a Guildhall, which is but a mean structure, and two charity-schools; one for forty-two boys, and the other for twenty girls, who are taught and cloathed. The city is a county of itself, and is governed under a charter of king James the Second, by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, and common-council without limitation. The mayor is chosen annually, and is attended by four serjeants at mace, and a cryer; and four of the aldermen are justices of the peace. The river is not deep enough near the city to form a good harbour, yet here is some foreign trade; and a collector, with other officers of the customs, are settled at Dell-quay, a small harbour, about four miles from the sea, whence vessels come at high water, and go out with wheat, flour, coals and timber, for London and other ports. Prodigious quantities of malt are made at Chichester, but its chief manufacture is needles. It has two markets, held on Wednesdays and Saturdays, which last is the greatest for fish of any in the county; and here are five fairs, held on the 3d of May, on Whitsun-Monday, and the 5th of August, for horses and horned cattle; on the 10th of October, for horned cattle; and on the 20th of October, for horses and horned cattle.

With respect to the religious antiquities of Chichester. Here was an ancient monastery before the conquest, dedicated to St. Peter; and here was also a nunnery long before the see of Selsey was translated hither. In the north part of the city was an hospital for a master and several poor brethren, founded in the reign of Henry the Se-

cond, by William, dean of the cathedral. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and its revenue was valued at the dissolution at 35 l. 6 s. 3 d. a year. Near the north gate of the city, was a monastery of Grey friars, founded in the reign of Henry the Third. Here was also a house of Black friars, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Vincent, said to have been founded by queen Eleanor, the wife of Edward the First; and here was an hospital for leprous persons, dedicated to St. James and St. Mary Magdalen, founded in the reign of king Richard the First, but at the dissolution its revenue was valued at no more than 4 l. 14 s. 10 d. per annum.

William Juxon, a pious and worthy prelate of the seventeenth century, and successively bishop of Hereford and London, and archbishop of Canterbury, was born, in the year 1582, at Chichester in Suffex. He received his education at Merchant-Taylors school in London, and at St. John's college in Oxford. For some time he applied himself to the civil law, and took the degree of bachelor in that faculty; but turning his thoughts afterwards to the study of divinity, he entered into orders, and became rector of Somerton in the county of Oxford. In 1621 he was elected president of St. John's college; and in 1626 and 1627 executed the office of vice-chancellor of the university. About the same time he was appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to king Charles the First, who promoted him to the deanery of Worcester, and made him clerk of his closet. In 1633 he was nominated to the bishopric of Hereford, and before the expiration of that year, was translated to the see of London. So far his preferments were suitable to his character, and seem not to have given umbrage to any person whatever, but his exaltation to the office of lord high-treasurer,

treasurer, to which he was raised in 1635, and which he owed chiefly to the interest of archbishop Laud, excited the indignation of all the nobility. It was confessed, however, even by his enemies, that he executed that important post with an integrity and ability, which had hardly ever been displayed by any of his predecessors in office. Nor was he less remarkable for the mildness of his temper than for his other good qualities; and it was probably on account of this gentleness of disposition, that he was suffered to continue till the year 1649 in the possession of his bishopric. He had always enjoyed the favour of his sovereign, and he retained it to the last. He attended his majesty upon the scaffold, and afterwards accompanied his body to Windsor. Upon the restoration of king Charles the Second he was promoted to the archbishopric of Canterbury, which he held about three years, and dying June the 4th, 1663, was interred in the chapel of St. John's college, Oxford.

Near the west side of the city of Chichester are the remains of a large Roman camp, called the BRILL, which is an oblong square, above half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It is in a flat low ground, with a high rampart, and a single graff, and is generally supposed to have been the first camp raised by the emperor Vespasian after his landing in Britain.

Not far from Chichester, on the same side, is another camp, called GONSHILL, which being an oblong square, is also supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans.

On a hill about three miles north by east of Chichester is ST. ROOK'S, or ST. ROCHE'S hill, on which was formerly a chapel, that was probably dedicated to St. Roche, who was esteemed the patron of pilgrims. Upon this hill is an ancient camp of a circular form, somewhat more

than a quarter of a mile in diameter, which is supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes.

About four miles to the north by east of Chichester is GOODWOOD, the seat of the duke of Richmond. It anciently belonged to the earls of Northumberland, and was in a ruinous condition, but the late duke of Richmond repaired it and built some offices, and a noble apartment on the south side of the house, cased with Portland stone. The park is small, but to the west and north of the house is planted with clumps of several sorts of oaks, and on the east and south sides of the park are clumps of the different sorts of pines and firs. It has an easy descent to the east, south, and south-west, with a prospect of a rich and beautiful landscape for thirty miles bounded by the sea. The Isle of Wight terminates the south-west prospect, and St. Rook's hill covers it from the north. The late duke erected a room on a rising ground, in the upper part of the park, where the prospect is most extensive, and here his grace frequently entertained company, there being a good kitchen built near it, with many other conveniencies; and this room is encompassed by a pretty garden, adorned with a great variety of curious plants and flowers.

Four miles to the north-east of Goodwood is HALNAKER, a seat which belonged to the late countess dowager of Derby, and was formerly in the possession of the Delawars. The late earl of Derby made considerable additions to the house; and from the windows of the front is a fine prospect of the sea. The park is small but very beautiful.

About three miles south-west of Chichester is BOSEHAM, where, before the year 681, was a monastery of five or six religious; and here is a parish church, dedicated to the Trinity, in which
William

Williaw Warrelwast, bishop of Exeter, founded some prebends, in the reign of Henry the First. Afterwards this church became a royal free-chapel, exempted from the ordinary jurisdiction of the bishop of Chichester, and continued collegiate till the general dissolution. This church is a handsome structure, and has stalls adorned with very ancient carvings. Within it is an ancient monument, with a female figure upon it, supposed to represent the daughter of king Canute. Some years ago, in digging in the church-yard, was found the head of a man in stone, which was about twenty inches from the chin to the crown, and consequently the height of the whole body of the figure must have been about fifteen feet. This is supposed to have belonged to one of the Saxon idols.

Five miles to the south of Chichester is SELSEY, a peninsula encompassed on all sides by the sea, except the north-west. In the north-east part is a village of the same name, in which is a street that stands on a dry gravelly soil, and is esteemed extremely healthful. Here was anciently a monastery, founded about the year 681, said to be the first in the county, and to be founded by St. Wilfrid, who is said to have first preached the gospel here. It was built for secular canons, endowed with divers lands, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Eadberecht, abbot of this place, being consecrated the first bishop of the South-Saxons, in 711, fixed his episcopal seat here, where it remained till bishop Stigandus, about the year 1075, translated it to Chichester. At low water there are said to be still visible some obscure remains of an ancient city. This peninsula is famous for excellent cockles, and for producing the finest wheat.

About eight miles to the north-west of Chichester is STANSTED, the fine seat of the earl of

Scarborough, which is encompassed with thick woods, through which are cut the most agreeable vistas that are any where to be seen in England; and particularly through the west opening, which is before the front of the house, the company, when seated in the dining-room, see the town and harbour of Portsmouth, with the ships at Spithead and St. Helen's.

From Chichester a road extends about eleven miles north by east to MIDHURST, a Saxon name, which signifies Middlewood. It is a pretty large town, pleasantly seated on a hill, surrounded by several others. It is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, annually chosen by a jury at the court-leet, and has sent members to parliament ever since the fourth year of the reign of king Edward the Second, in 1311, and has a market on Thursdays, and a fair on the 21st of March, and every Thursday fortnight afterwards, for all sorts of fat and lean cattle, sheep, hogs, &c.

At SHELBRED, to the north of Midhurst, was a priory of five Black canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, said to have been founded by Sir Ralph de Arden, but at what time is uncertain. At the dissolution its revenue was valued at 72 l. 15 s. 10 d. per annum.

At DURFORD, about six miles to the west by north of Midhurst, upon the borders of Hampshire, was an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded by Henry Hoese, before the year 1169, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and St. John Baptist. In this monastery were about seven religious at the time of the dissolution, who had a yearly revenue, which was valued at 108 l. 13 s. 9 d.

To the south-eastward of Midhurst is CHARLETON, a small village, remarkable for being the seat of fox-hunters, here being many small hunting

ing houses, belonging to persons of quality, who reside here during the season for fox-hunting. The most beautiful of these is that of his grace the late duke of Richmond, which has a large room, designed by the late earl of Burlington, where the gentlemen fox-hunters, we are told, dine every day together, during their stay at the village, by the side of which is a forest, formerly in the possession of the Lumley's, but for some years it belonged to the late duke of Richmond, who beautified it by forming many new plantations, and cutting fine ridings through several parts of it.

Near Midhurst is **COWDRY**, the seat of the lord viscount Montacute. It is situated in a valley, encompassed with hills, lawns, and woods, that are thrown into a park, which is a very noble one, it having a great variety of grounds, well wooded with pines, firs, and other ever-greens, with some of the largest chesnut-trees in England. The vallies, which run through the park, being well supplied with water, the grass is kept in a constant verdure. The house is square, and at each corner is a Gothic tower. The cieling of the hall is after the ancient manner, with Irish oak; its walls are painted with architecture by Roberti, and it is adorned with statues by Goupé. The stair-case was painted by Pelegrini. The large parlour is adorned with paintings by Holbein, representing the exploits of king Henry the Eighth, before Boulogne and Calais, his landing at Portsmouth, and magnificent entry into London, &c. In other rooms are history paintings by Holbein, and excellent portraits of the ancestors of that noble family, by the same hand. Among the other paintings are two copies of Raphael's marriage of Cupid and Psyche, and many ancient whole length pictures of the family, in the habits of the times,

with several old paintings on religious and military subjects, brought from Battel abbey.

ROGATE, a village six miles west by north of Midhurst, has a fair on the 27th of September, for horned cattle and horses.

SOUTH HARTING, a village seven miles west by south of Midhurst, has two fairs, held on the first Wednesday in June, for toys, and on the 28th of October, for sheep and horned cattle.

At BURTON, a village about six miles east by south of Midhurst, were found in July, 1740, the bones of an elephant, nine feet deep in the ground, by some workmen, who were digging a trench in the park, where, by the appearance and disposition of the earth, every body imagined that it had never been opened. The first thing discovered was a large tooth, seven feet six inches in length, which, as it lay in the ground, was whole and entire, but in taking it up, it broke to pieces. After this several more bones were found in carrying on the trench, particularly the fellow to the above ivory tooth, exactly of the same length, which being taken up with more care, is now to be seen, though both ends were broken off. Also two more shorter tusks of about three feet; a thigh-bone, forty inches long, and thirty-one inches round in the thickest part. There were several other bones, as the knee-pan; but the most perfect of all was one of the grinders, not in the least decayed, with part of the jaw-bone, which weighed together above fourteen pounds; the upper part of the tooth, where it meets its opposite, was six inches and a half long, and three inches broad. Besides these there were several other bones. It is remarkable, that these teeth and bones did not lie close together, as one might suppose those of a skeleton to do, but at some distance asunder, and the
larger

larger tusks were full twenty feet apart. The reverend Dr. Langwith, minister of Petworth, who was present, and had most of the bones, concluded that they were not thrown in by hand, but buried in the universal deluge.

About six miles to the east of Midhurst is PETWORTH, a large, populous, handsome town, seated on a fine ascent, and in a healthy air. Both the town and neighbourhood are adorned with good well built houses; but the principal beauty of the place is the ancient seat of the Percy's, earls of Northumberland, now extinct, and which came by marriage to Charles Seymour, late duke of Somerset, but is now the seat of the earl of Egremont. The duke pulled down the ancient house, and on the same spot erected one of the finest houses in Britain. It has a large front of free-stone, with statues on the top. The great stair-case is very noble, the apartments magnificent, and the bagnio and offices very fine. In the armory in this house is shewn, among other curiosities, an ancient sword, said to belong to the brave Hotspur, and the date upon the blade seems to countenance the opinion. It is not, however, so unwieldy as ancient swords usually are. The church of this town is said to be the richest rectory in the county, and to be worth 700 l. a year. This town has a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, held on Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle, and on the 20th of November, for sheep and hogs.

About six miles north-east of Petworth is GREEN, a village that has three fairs, held on the 12th of August, for cattle and sheep; on the Monday before Old Midsummer, and the 5th of July, for sheep and horned cattle.

Three miles to the west by north of Green is BILLINGHURST, which is seated near the river

Arun, on the famous highway called Stane-street, which leads to Arundel. This highway, which was formed by the Romans, is, in some places, ten yards broad, and generally seven, and a yard and a half deep, as appears on cutting passages for water. It consists of flints and pebbles, which is the more remarkable, as there are none to be found any where else within seven miles of it. This village has a fair on Whitfun-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

About three miles to the north by east of Billinghamurst is SLINFOLD, a village that has a fair on Easter-Tuesday, for pedlars goods.

A little above two miles to the north-west of Slinfold is RUDGEWICK, which has a fair on Trinity-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

About two miles and a half to the east of Slinfold is HORSHAM, which is said to derive its name from Horfa, the brother of Hengist the Saxon, who probably resided here. This is one of the largest towns in the county. It is situated thirty-three miles south by west of London, and has a very fine church, a county jail, and a well endowed free-school. It is a borough town, governed by two bailiffs, annually chosen at the court-leet of the duke of Norfolk, by a jury, who return four to the steward of the court, out of which number he nominates two. The assizes are sometimes held here, and the town sends two members to parliament, chosen by the bailiffs and burghage-holders, within and without the borough, the bailiffs being the returning officers. In the neighbourhood of the town is a quarry of very good stone. At the market, which is held on Saturdays, vast numbers of poultry are bought up and sent to London. Here are three fairs, held on the Monday before Whit-Sunday, and the 18th of

of July, for sheep and lambs; and on the 27th of November, for cattle and pedlars goods.

About two miles to the north of Horsham is **WARNEHAM**, a village that has a fair on Whitsun-Tuesday, for pedlars goods.

At **RUSPUR**, to the north of Horsham, was a priory of Black nuns, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and valued at the suppression of religious houses at 39l. 13s. 7d. a year.

Nine miles south-east of Horsham is **CUCKFIELD**, a small town, seated in a dirty part of the county, forty-one miles south by west of London. It has a small market on Fridays, and four fairs, held on the 25th of May, for cattle and pedlars goods; on Whitsun-Tuesday, and the 19th of September, for horned cattle and sheep; and on the 18th of November, for horned cattle and pedlary.

Three miles south-east of Cuckfield is **WEVELSFIELD**, a village that has a fair on the 29th of July, for pedlars goods.

Three miles to the north by east of Wevelsfield is **LINFIELD**, a village that has three fairs, held on the 12th of May, for horned cattle and horses; on the 6th of August, for horned cattle and sheep; and on the 28th of October, for pedlary.

From hence a road extends ten miles north by east to **EAST-GRINSTEAD**, which is so called to distinguish it from another town of the same name, about ten miles south-west of it, called **West-Grinstead**. This town is thirty miles south of London, and is a borough by prescription, it having sent burgesses to parliament ever since the year 1307, the first year of the reign of king Edward the Second. It is governed by a bailiff chosen by the burgage-holders, at the annual court of the duke of Dorset, who is lord of the borough, and

is returned by the steward of the court. The bailiff is the returning officer for its representatives in parliament, who are elected by about 35 burgage-holders. Here the county assizes are generally held, and here is an hospital built by John Sackville, earl of Dorset, in the reign of king James the First, who endowed it with 330*l.* a year, for the support of thirty-one poor persons of this town. East-Grinstead has a market on Thursdays, with two fairs, held on the 13th of July, for horned cattle; and on the 11th of December, for cattle and pedlars goods. Besides these, the last Tuesday in every month is a market for all sorts of cattle.

About six miles south-west of East-Grinstead is **BALCOMB**, a village that has a fair on the 4th of July, for pedlars goods.

About a mile and a half to the north-east of the last mentioned village is **ARDINGLEY**, which has a fair on the 30th of May, also for pedlary.

HORSTEDKYNES, seven miles south of East-Grinstead, has two annual fairs, held on the 27th of May, and the 12th of September, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Eleven miles south of East-Grinstead is **FLETCHING**, which has a fair on the Monday before Whit-Sunday, for pedlars goods.

Two miles to the north of Fletching is **NEWICK**, a village that has a fair on the 1st of July, for cattle and pedlary.

Two miles to the east of Fletching is **MARESFIELD**, a village that has a fair on the 4th of September, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Three miles to the north by west of Maresfield, and about nine miles to the south by east of East Grinstead, is **NUTLEY**, a village that has a fair on the 4th of November, for cattle and pedlary.

Six miles east by south of East-Grinstead is **HARTFIELD**, which has a fair on the Thursday after Whitfun-week, for cattle and pedlary.

A mile and a half to the eastward of Hartfield is **WITHYHAM**, which has a fair on the 10th of October, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Six miles to the south-east of the last mentioned village is **ROTHERFIELD**, which is seated near the source of the river Rother. Here Berthwald, duke of the South-Saxons, about the year 800, founded a convent of monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Dennis in France. This village has two fairs, held on the 18th of June, and the 20th of October, for cattle and pedlars goods.

CROWBOROUGH HILL is a pleasant mountainous spot, nine miles south-west of Tunbridge-wells, whence there is a fine view of the Weald of Sussex, and there is here a fair, held on the 25th of April, for horses and horned cattle.

MAYFIELD, seven miles south of Tunbridge, and fifteen south-east of East-Grinstead, has two fairs, held on the 30th of May, for pedlars goods; and on the 13th of November, for cattle and pedlars goods.

Thomas May, an eminent poet and historian in the seventeenth century, was descended of an ancient and honourable family, and born at this village in the year 1595. Having completed his education at Cambridge, he removed to London, and there contracted an acquaintance with several wits and courtiers, particularly with Endymion Porter, one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to king Charles the First. While he resided at court he wrote the five plays, which still bear his name; and likewise published a translation of Virgil's *Georgic's*, with annotations. In 1635 he wrote a poem on king Edward the Third; and soon after finished his translation of
Lucan's

Lucan's *Pharsalia*; which last poem he continued down to the death of Julius Caesar, both in Latin and English verse. Upon the breaking out of the civil war he adhered to the parliament, in resentment, as some think, of his being refused the place of poet-laureat; and in 1647 he published the *History of the Parliament of England*, which began November the 3d, 1640. In the title-page of this book, he assumes the designation of secretary to the parliament. In 1649 he published his *Historiae Parliamenti Angliae Breviarium*; and this work he afterwards translated into English. He also wrote the history of Henry the Second in English verse, and several other tracts. He died suddenly in the night of November the 13th, 1650, and was interred in Westminster-abbey.

BEGEHAM abbey was first founded in the reign of king Henry the Second, at Ottenham in Kent, by Ralph de Dene, but the canons were translated hither by Ela de Sankville, his daughter, which was ratified by her son. It had afterwards great benefactors. From the time of the dissolution it passed through different hands, till it came to the present proprietor John Pratt, Esq; It has still magnificent ruins, which shew that it must formerly have been a considerable place.

This county, besides the great men already mentioned, has produced the following.

Thomas Sackville, the first lord Buckhurst and earl of Dorset, was descended of an ancient and honourable family, and born at Buckhurst, in the parish of Withiam in Suffex, in the year 1536. He received his education first at Oxford, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he took the degree of master of arts; and removing thence to the Inner-Temple, London, he applied himself to the study of the law, and was at length called to the bar.

bar. In 1557 he wrote his *Induction, or Introduction to the Mirror of Magistrates*, as also his *Tragedy of Gordobuc*; and by these two performances acquired the character of an excellent poet. He served in parliament in the fourth and fifth years of king Philip and queen Mary; and in the first of queen Elizabeth was chosen for the county of Sussex, at the same time that his father was elected for Kent. He afterwards travelled into France and Italy, where he perfected himself in the modern languages, and in the science of politicks; but while he was at Rome he suffered a short imprisonment, some say, on the score of religion, but others alledge, on account of debt. Returning to England upon the death of his father, he entered into the possession of a very large estate; but being naturally of a generous disposition, and extremely fond of pomp and magnificence, he soon dissipated the greatest part of his fortune by his expensive manner of living. He was reclaimed, however, from this thoughtless course of life by the remonstrances of queen Elizabeth, to whom he was related, and who, in 1571, sent him ambassador to king Charles the Ninth of France; and about six years after employed him in the same capacity in the Low Countries, where he executed a commission of the most delicate nature with equal ability and success. Yet, upon his return home, was, at the instigation of the reigning favourite, the earl of Leicester, confined to his own house for nine or ten months; but being restored once more to his liberty, and re-instated in possession of the queen's good graces, he was elected knight of the garter, and chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford, in opposition to the earl of Essex. In 1598 he was advanced to the important office of lord high treasurer of England; and upon the accession of king James the First he was continued

in the same post by his majesty, who, in 1604, created him earl of Dorset. He died suddenly at the council-table of an apoplexy, April the 19th, 1608, and was interred with great funeral pomp in Westminster-abbey.

John Selden, the famous antiquarian, was born, December the 16th, 1584, at Salvington in Sussex, and educated, first at the free-school of Chichester, and afterwards at Hart-hall in Oxford. Having finished his course of academical learning, he removed to Clifford's-Inn, and thence to the Inner-Temple, London, where, finding his talents but very ill fitted for making a figure at the bar, he resolved to employ himself in tracing the origin of the law in all its various branches: and the first fruits of his labour was, *A Treatise of the Civil Government of England, before the Arrival of the Normans*, which he drew up in 1606. Pursuing still the same tract, he published, in 1614, his incomparable piece upon *Titles of Honour*; and about four years after his *History of Tythes* made its appearance. This last work exposed him to the resentment of the clergy, whose divine right to tythes he had there tacitly impugned. The book was therefore suppressed, and the author obliged to make a submission, though not a recantation. In 1623 he was elected member for the borough of Lancaster; and he served in all the succeeding parliaments of this and the ensuing reign, and spoke with great warmth in defence of the liberty of the subject. By this bold conduct, however, he drew upon himself the indignation of the ministry, who, after having in vain endeavoured to engage him in their interest by posts and preferments, at last committed him prisoner to the Tower. He was discharged, nevertheless, in a very little time, and still persevered in his former conduct. But though he was, during the whole civil war, a de-
clared

clared enemy to the royal party, he yet disapproved of the murder of the king, and exerted his influence, which was very great, in protecting the privileges of the two universities. He died November the 30th, 1654, and was buried, according to his own request, in the Temple-church. He was certainly a man of very great merit; learned, sagacious, generous, and humane; but the most distinguishing part of his character is elegantly touched by himself in the choice of his motto, Περὶ πάντων τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. i. e. *Liberty above all things*. Grotius calls him *the Glory of the English Nation*. Besides the works above-mentioned, he wrote *Jani Anglorum Facies Altera; De Duello, or Of Single Combat; De Diis Syriis; De Laudibus Legum Angliae; Analecton Anglo-Britanicum; De Nuptiis & Divortiis; De Jure Naturali & Gentium*; and *Mare Clausum*, esteemed the most elaborate of all his performances. His collection of books, which was very large, was presented to the university of Oxford, and now makes part of the Bodleian library.

John Pell, an eminent linguist, philosopher, and mathematician, in the seventeenth century, was born, March the 1st, 1610, at Southwyke in Suffex, and educated at Trinity college in Cambridge. Possessed, at once, of a quick apprehension, a tenacious memory, and a solid judgment, he acquired, with equal ease, the knowledge of the languages, and a profound skill in the mathematics; so that, at the age of eighteen, he drew up a description of the use of the quadrant, and about two years after wrote his *Modus supputandi Ephemerides Astronomicas, &c.* In 1643 he went to Amsterdam, where he had been chosen, a little before, professor of the mathematics; and in 1646 removed to Breda, having been nominated by the prince of Orange, professor of philosophy and
mathe-

mathematics, in his new founded academy, called *Schola Illustris*. The year following his *Controversia cum Christiano Longomontano de verâ Circulâ mensurâ* was published at Amsterdam; and in 1651 his *Idea of Mathematics* made its appearance at London. Upon the breaking out of the Dutch war in 1652, he returned to England; and about two years after was sent by Oliver Cromwell, with the title of agent, to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. In his negociations abroad he is said to have promoted the interests of king Charles the Second, and of the church of England; and therefore, upon the restoration, having entered into orders, he was presented, first to the rectory of Fobbing in Essex, and afterwards to that of Laingdon in the same county. He likewise became a fellow of the Royal Society. He was, however, with all his great parts, subject to a failing, which too commonly attends men of letters. He was a very bad oeconomist, and died in mean circumstances, on the 12th of December, 1685. Besides the works already mentioned, he composed *Commentaria in Cosmographium Eistedii*, and several other tracts.

Thomas Otway, an excellent tragic poet in the end of the seventeenth century, was the son of a clergyman, and born, March the 3d, 1651, at Trotten in Suffex. Having received the rudiments of classical learning at Winchester-school, he was entered a commoner of Christ-church Oxford; but being obliged, by his narrow circumstances, to leave the university without taking a degree, he came up to London, and immediately commenced actor. There he became acquainted, by means of his profession, with the technical part of play-writing; and having a natural turn for poetry, he produced his first tragedy, called *Alcibiades*, in 1675. This meeting with a favourable

















ble reception, he finished, next year, his *Don Carlos, Prince of Spain*; and that too being acted with some degree of applause, he was honoured with the protection of several of the nobility, particularly of Charles Fitz-Charles, earl of Plymouth, one of the natural sons of king Charles the Second, who gave him a cornet's commission in the new raised forces designed for Flanders. Thither he attended his regiment in 1677, but returned to England the same year in very necessitous circumstances. From this time he continued to labour under a succession of difficulties, till death put an end to all his miseries, April the 14th, 1685, at the sign of the Bull on Tower hill. Such was either his own extravagance, or the cruelty of his friends, or the ingratitude of the world; or such, more probably, the pernicious effects of all these causes united, that he had, it is said, the very singular fate of dying literally of hunger. He wrote three comedies, seven tragedies, and several other poems. His *Venice Preserved* and his *Orphan* are his two best tragedies: perhaps, indeed, they are two of the best that are to be found in the English language.

Richard Kidder, a learned bishop of the seventeenth century, was born, according to Mr. Wood, in this county, and educated at Emanuel college in Cambridge. Having finished his studies, and entered into orders, he became successively vicar of Stanground in Huntingdonshire, rector of Raine in Essex, and of St. Martin's Outwich, London, prebendary of Norwich, dean of Peterborough; and upon the deprivation of bishop Ken, for refusing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, he succeeded that prelate in the see of Bath and Wells, to which he was nominated in 1691. His death was equally remarkable and melancholy. In the great storm, which happened

in the night of the 26th of November, 1703, he was killed in his bed, with his lady, by the fall of a stack of chimneys, in his palace at Wells, and was privately interred in his own cathedral. His sermons at Boyle's lecture are well known. He was the second that preached upon that establishment. His other works are no less esteemed; particularly his Demonstration of the Messiah, his Commentary on the five Books of Moses, his Dissertation concerning the education of Youth, &c. He was engaged in a controversy with the famous M. Le Clerc; and the letters which passed between them were inserted by that gentleman in his *Bibliothèque Choisie*.



WARWICKSHIRE.





 HIS county received its name from




 T Warwick, the county town. It is




 bounded on the north by Staffordshire




 and Leicestershire; on the east by Lei-
 cestershire, Northamptonshire, and part of Ox-
 fordshire; on the south by the last mentioned
 county and Gloucestershire; and on the west by
 Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire,
 extending in length thirty-three miles from north
 to south, twenty-six in breadth from east to west,
 and one hundred and twenty-two miles in cir-
 cumference. The town of Warwick, which is
 nearly in the center of the county, is situated
 eighty-eight miles north-west of London,

This is one of the five counties which, at the
 arrival of the Romans, were inhabited by the Corna-
 vii. It contains many Roman antiquities, and par-
 ticularly two of their military ways pass thro' this
 county, namely, Watling-street, and the Fosse-way.
 The former divides the north-east part of this county
 from Leicestershire, taking its course from the
 coast of Kent, through London, and by Nor-
 thamptonshire, to this county, and from thence
 extends to York and the Picts wall. The Fosse-
 way enters the north-east side of the county at
 Highcross, and running south by west passes out of
 it again at a place called Stretton, into Glouces-
 tershire, after extending 36 miles through this coun-
 ty,

ty. Ikenild-street also enters this county, and passing also along the borders of Worcestershire, extends into Staffordshire. Here were several Roman stations; and in different parts of Warwickshire have been found Roman coins of gold, silver, and brass, with the foundations of Roman buildings and other antiquities. Under the Saxon heptarchy this county formed part of the kingdom of Mercia.

Warwickshire is a pleasant and plentiful county, that enjoys all the conveniencies of life. The air is very healthy in every part of it, it being entirely free from those fogs and mists which arise from marshy lands and bogs. It has plenty of good water, it having several large rivers, and also many brooks and rivulets; so that not only the great towns, but even the villages, find no want of this necessary element. Its principal rivers are the following:

The Avon, which flows out of Northamptonshire, and runs quite across the county, from the north-east to the south-west. It is navigable by barges to Warwick, and also passes by Stratford and Bitford, into Worcestershire.

The river Leam rises on the eastern borders of the county, and with a winding course, passes near several villages, till it falls into the Avon near Warwick.

The Tame flows out of Worcestershire, and enters this county near Birmingham; from whence it proceeds to Tamworth, where it passes into Staffordshire. In its way thither it, like the Avon, receives several rivulets, and particularly one that rises to the west of Coventry, and falls into the Thames near Colehill.

In short, there are likewise the Anker, the Arrow, the Alne, the Swift, the Stour, and so many nameless

nameless streams that run into these rivers; that it is hardly possible to describe them all.

Warwickshire has two mineral springs, one of which rises at Lemington, three miles south-west of Dunchurch, and is of a saline nature. A gallon yields nine hundred and sixty grains of sediment, thirty of which are calcareous nitre, and the rest sea-salt. It is strongly purgative and emetic, and is drank by labouring people from two quarts to three. It is famous for curing sore legs and diseases of the skin.

At Ilmington, a village seven miles south of Stratford upon Avon, is a spring of a brackish taste, that is one of the strongest chalybeates in England. It sparkles at the spring head like bottled cyder; but will not curdle with milk, and yet oil of tartar will procure a small coagulum. It will turn purple or black with galls, according to the quantity; but with syrup of violets it changes to a green. A quart of water will yield near a spoonful of a reddish white powder, that will ferment and fume with acids. Those that drink this water have their stools tinged blackish; and though it generally operate by urine, it will sometimes purge. Internally it is good in the scurvy, obstructions of the bowels, the jaundice and beginning of the dropsy; it is also good in the gravel and stranguary.

King's Newnham, a village between Rugby and Coventry, is remarkable for three medicinal springs, the water of which is strongly impregnated with alum; it is of a milky colour, and is esteemed a good medicine for the stone. It is observed of this water, that being drank with salt it is aperient, but with sugar restraining.

To these we may add a salt spring that rises at Leamington, near the river Leam, the water of
which

which is used by the poorer sort of people to season their bread.

With regard to the soil, this county was formerly divided into two parts, separated by the river Avon. The northern part, called the Woodland, is the largest of the two divisions, and was once over-run with wood, till the iron works caused the inhabitants to cut down the trees, after which they plowed it up, and by the assistance of marle and other manure, it is become good arable land, and yields abundance of fine corn and pasture. Hence they have not only corn enough for their own use, but send it, as well as cheese and butter, to other counties. The southern part, called the Feldon, also produces corn and pasture; hence the whole county may be justly termed a very pleasant and fruitful country, abounding in rich meadows and pastures, as well as different sorts of grain. The cheese made in Warwickshire is not inferior to any in England.

The minerals of this county are not very considerable, except coal and iron. There are here also quarries of stone, proper for building, and at Shuckborough the astroites, or star stones, are frequently found.

The uncommon plants found in this county are :

Millet cyperus-grass, *Cyperus gramineus miliaecus*, Ger. By the river Tame, near Tamworth, and elsewhere.

Long-rooted bastard-cyperus, *Cyperus longus inodorus sylvestris*, Ger. In boggy places by the river Tame, at Dorsthill near Tamworth.

Naked horse-tail, or shave-grass, *Equisetum nudum*, Ger. In a moist ditch at Middleton, near Drayton.

Black-headed rush with gromel-feed, *Juncus laevis minor panicula glomerata nigricante*. In the same places with the *Cyperus longus inodorus*.

Elegant cyperus-grass with a rough compound head, *Gramen cyperoides palustre elegans, spica composita asperiore*. In a pool at Middleton, near Colehill.

Great cyperus-grass with round upright spikes, *Gramen cyperoides polystachion majus, spicis teretibus erectis*. In several pools about Middleton.

Moonwort, *Lunaria minor*, Ger. In several closes about Sutton-Cosfield, on the west side of the town.

Wild English daffodil, *Narcissus sylvestris pallidus, calyce luteo*, C. B. In some pastures about Sutton-Cosfield on the east side of the town, plentifully.

Fennel-leaved water Crowfoot, *Ranunculo sive polyanthemo aquatili albo affine. Millefolium maritriphyllum fluitans*, J. B. In the river Tame and the brooks that run into it, plentifully.

Tower-mustard, *Turritis*, Ger. *Vulgatior*, J. B. Park. On Dorsthill near Tamworth.

Red-whorts, or bill-berries, *Vaccinia rubra buxeis foliis*, Park. On the black-boggy heaths between Middleton and Sutton.

Wood horse-tail, *Equisetum sylvaticum*, Tab. Ger. In moist places, and by the watery ditches by the wood-side as you go from Middleton to Sutton, a little before you come to the heath.

Black-berried heath, crow-berries, or crane-berries, *Erica baccifera procumbens nigra*, C. B. *baccifera procumbens*, Ger. *baccifera nigra*, Park. On the moist banks by the new park at Middleton.

The greater bistort, or snakeweed, *Bistorta major*, Ger. *vulgaris*, Park. *maj. rugosioribus foliis*, J. B. In the meadows at Tamworth and Fafely, plentifully.

Marsh whortle-berries, moss-berries, moor-berries, or corn-berries, *Vitis idaea thymi foliis*. *Idaea palustris*, C. B. In the moorish grounds in Sutton-Cofield park, plentifully.

Warwickshire is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city and thirteen market towns, namely, the city of Coventry, Atherston, Aulcester, Birmingham, Bitford, Coleshill, Henley, Kineton, Nuneaton, Rugby, Southam, Stratford, Sutton-Cofield, and Warwick. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester; and has one hundred and fifty-eight parishes. It sends six members to parliament, namely, two knights of the shire for the county, two citizens for the city of Coventry, and two burgessees for the town of Warwick.

We shall begin with describing the most northern part of the county, which we shall enter in the north-east part at HIGH-CROSS, which was anciently a Roman station called Benonis, and stands upon the edge of this county and Leicester-shire, at the intersection of two Roman roads, the Fosse-way and Watling-street. It is seated on very high ground, and many antiquities, as Roman coins, bricks, and the foundations of buildings, have been dug up in the site of the ancient city. The cross is a handsome structure, built at the expence of one of the earls of Denbigh, and the gentlemen of the neighbourhood. It consists of four Tuscan columns, that, with the stone work between them, forms a kind of base for the same number of lofty Doric columns that front four roads, and support a sun-dial crowned with a globe, from which rises a cross. The ancient city was probably of a square form, according to the crossing of the roads, and had four streets,

streets. From this cross is a large and extensive prospect into Warwickshire and Lincolnshire.

About seven miles north-west of High-Cross, and one hundred north-north-west of London, is NUNEATON, which is said to have been originally called Eaton, a word that anciently signified the water-town, and was probably applied to this place from its situation on the river Anker, and afterwards had the epithet Nun prefixed to it, from a nunnery founded here. This religious house was founded for nuns of the Benedictine order, by Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, in the reign of king Henry the Second; and Amice his wife afterwards became a nun in this convent, where she was also interred. Henry the Second confirmed all the gifts bestowed by the earl and other benefactors on this nunnery, which, at the time of the dissolution of religious houses, had an annual revenue, valued by Dugdale at 259 l. 14 s. 5 d. and by Speed at 290 l. 15 s. A small part of the walls are still standing, and particularly a door-case of curious workmanship; but it is not easy to judge from these remains of its former state. This town has a good free-school, founded in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and the inhabitants have a manufacture of cloth. Here is a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the 14th of May, for horses, cows and sheep.

Three miles east by south of Nuneaton is ASTLEY, a village, in which Thomas de Astley, in the seventeenth year of the reign of king Edward the Third, founded a collegiate church, which he dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. It consisted of a dean, two canons or prebendaries, and three vicars, besides clerks and servants; and its revenue was valued at the suppression at 46 l. 0 s. 8 d. per annum.

John Astley, a famous champion in the reigns of king Henry the Fifth and king Henry the Sixth, was descended of the ancient and noble family of Astley, and born about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In 1438, he fought on horseback, in the street of St. Antoine in Paris, one Peter de Masse, a Frenchman, who had challenged all comers in honour of his mistress; and this antagonist he easily overthrew. In 1442 he performed the like exploit, and with the like success, before king Henry the Sixth and his court, in Smithfield. This second combat was with one Sir Philip Boyle, an Arragonian knight, whom he encountered on foot, and whom he presently disarmed; upon which they were parted. As a reward of his bravery he was dubbed a knight, and obtained an annuity of one hundred marks per annum. He died at Pateshall in Staffordshire, and lies buried there under a handsome monument.

At ARBURY, a village two miles south-east of Nuneaton, was a priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and built and endowed in the reign of Henry the Second, by Ralph de Sudley. This priory being at length impoverished, king Henry the Sixth granted the prior and convent license to obtain and receive lands and tenements to the value of a hundred marks. At the dissolution it had a prior and about six or seven canons, with a revenue valued at 94 l. 6 s. 1 d. a year.

Four miles north-west of Nuneaton is MANCHESTER, which is seated near the banks of the river Anker, on the old military way called Watling-street; and is generally allowed to be the Manduessledum of Antoninus. Its great antiquity appears from the many Roman coins which have been frequently dug up here.

About a mile to the southward are the remains
of

of an ancient fort called **OLDBURY**, which is of a quadrangular form, and contains seven acres of ground, inclosed with very high ramparts. On the north part of this fortification, several flint stones have been turned up by the plough, curiously ground into the form of a pole-axe, which Sir William Dugdale supposes to have been weapons used by the ancient Britons, before they had the art of making them of brass and iron. These are esteemed a greater rarity, as there are said to be no flints found nearer this place than forty miles. On the south side of the fort was a cell of Black nuns, dedicated to St. Lawrence, subordinate to the nunnery of Polesworth, which is thought to have been founded in the reign of Henry the First, by Walter de Hastings, and Athawis his wife.

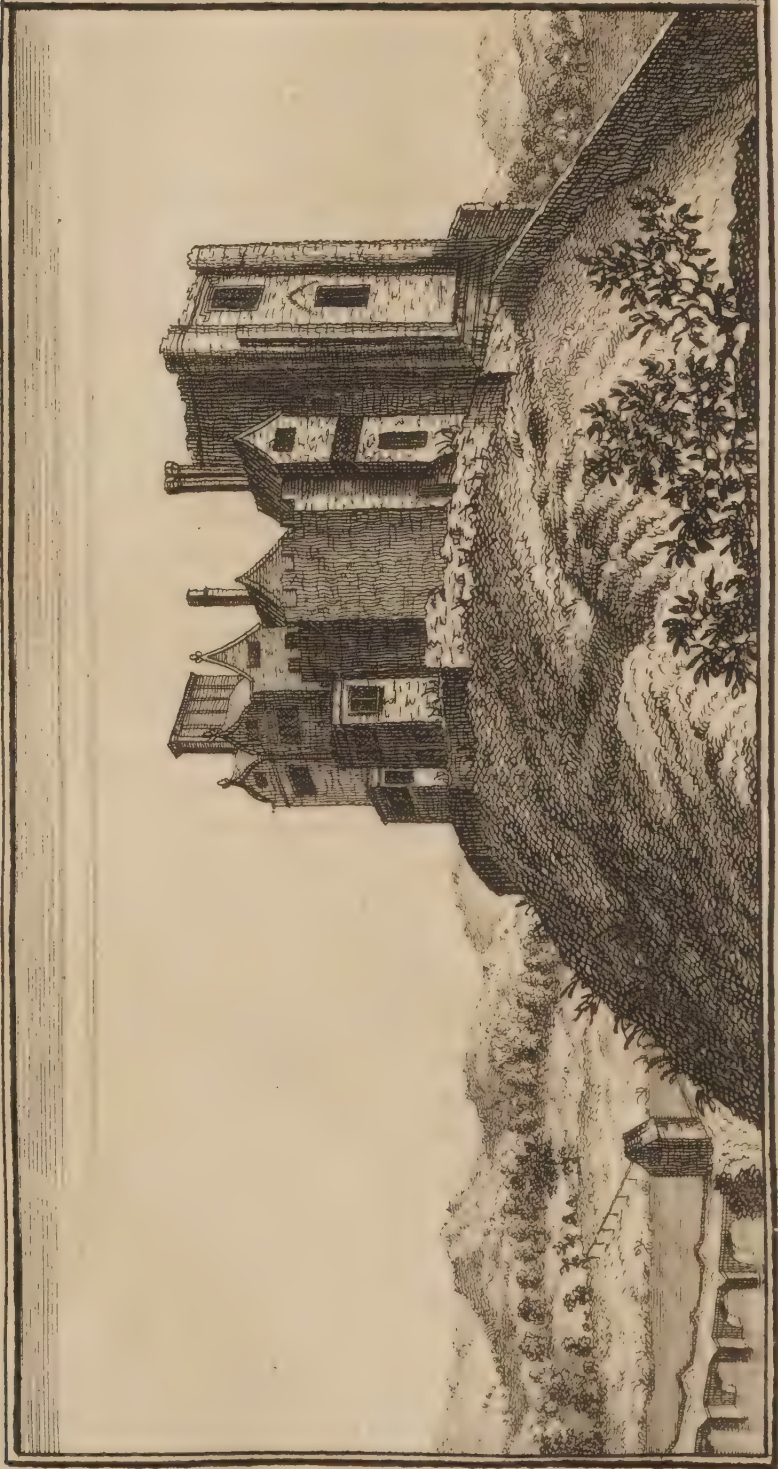
MEREVAL is a mile west of Atherston, and is remarkable for a Cistercian monastery, founded by Robert, earl of Ferrers and Nottingham, about the year 1148, at which time this spot was a mountainous and woody desert, supposed to be proper for solitude and devotion. This monastery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and at the time of the dissolution had a revenue valued at 254 l. 1 s. 8 d. per annum.

Seven miles northward of Atherston is **SECKINGDON**, which is seated on the northern extremity of the county, four miles east-north-east of Tamworth, and is remarkable for a battle fought here between Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, and Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, who was slain in the engagement, and afterwards buried in the monastery at Repton in Derbyshire. Upon an ascent, at a small distance to the northward of the church, are the remains of a fortification, of a circular form. The outer ditch is twenty feet broad at the top, and ten at the bottom. It is twelve feet deep, and the diameter within the bank

is one hundred and ninety-seven. On the north side, opposite the entrance, is a round hill, raised by art, forty-two feet high, and twenty-three broad on the top. The inhabitants say there was a castle built here by the Burdets, and pulled down in the reign of Henry the Second, to build the monastery at Aucote; but the Burdets were not, at that time, in possession of this lordship.

TAMWORTH, the most considerable town in the northern part of the county, is seated one hundred and seven miles north-west of London, partly in this county, and partly in Staffordshire; in which last stands the church, and in the former, the castle. This town is encompassed with woodlands, and watered by the Tame and Anker, which here unite their streams, and are bordered with rich meadows. The Mercian kings made it one of their royal seats, as appears, not only from Offa's grant to the monks of Worcester, but from what is called the King's dyke, which is some hundred paces in length, and forty-five in breadth. But the town being destroyed by several invasions of the Danes, it lay desolate till the year 914, when the lady Ethelfleda, daughter to king Alfred, restored it to its ancient splendor, and raised a strong tower upon an artificial mount called the Dungeon, upon which the castle was afterwards erected. William the Conqueror gave this castle to Robert Marmion, in which name and family it continued many years; afterwards it devolved to Baldwin Mordaunt, who was in great esteem with Edward the Black Prince; and in the first year of the reign of Richard the Second, exhibited a claim to be the king's champion on the day of his coronation, and to perform that service by the tenure of this castle. He was succeeded by Thomas Aston, from whom it passed to Thomas Ferrers, second son to William, lord Ferrers of Gorby,
and

The South East View of Tamworth Castle, in the County of Warwick.



and it now belongs to the earl of Northampton. The present castle, of which we have given a view, is a modern structure, in comparison of that we have just mentioned, there being but one tower, and a part of the middle, that seem to be antique, the rest of the structure being of a late date. The church here is a large structure, and is collegiate. For a particular account of the corporation, market, and other particulars relating to the fairs of this town, see the article Tamworth under Staffordshire.

Two miles east of Tamworth is AUCOTE, where was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Sir William Burdet, about the year 1159. To this priory he gave all the lands belonging to the village, and made it a cell to the monks of Great Malvern in Worcestershire. At the dissolution its revenues were valued at 34 l. 8 s. per annum.

At POLESWORTH, a village three miles east by south of Tamworth, was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, founded by Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, for one Modwen, a nun, who had cured his son Arnulph of a leprosy, and her companions. Of this nunnery the king made his daughter Edith, the first abbess. He gave this manor for the maintenance of the nuns, who continued there till the conquest, when being expelled by Sir Robert Marmion, they fled to their cell at Oldbury, where having continued for a twelvemonth, they were called back, upon condition that Sir Robert Marmion and his wife, should be reputed their founders. This family continued to be their benefactors, and at the time of the dissolution, the revenue of this nunnery was valued at 109 l. a year.

Seven miles to the south-west of Tamworth is SUTTON COFIELD, or COLDFIELD, which derived the name of Sutton, a contraction of South-

town, from its situation to the south of Litchfield, and is supposed to have obtained the name of Cofield, or Coldfield, from a remarkably bleak and barren common, which lies to the west of it. It is situated near the north-west edge of the county, in an excellent air, among pleasant woods, one hundred and five miles north-west of London. John Herman, bishop of Exeter, being born here, endeavoured to do the town all the good in his power. He procured from king Henry the Eighth letters patent for making it a corporation, by the name of a warden and twenty-four assistants, with a steward, clerk, serjeant at mace, and clerk of the market. He also obtained for it a weekly market on Mondays, and to render these benefactions the more complete, he built for the new corporation a common hall, with a prison under it; erected a market-house; paved the whole town; stocked their park with mares, colts and horses; built two isles of their church, and erected an organ. This structure is dedicated to the Trinity, and, besides the two side isles, consists of a nave, which has been lately rebuilt, and a chancel. At the west end is a handsome square tower, sixty feet high, in which is a deep peal of six bells, together with a clock and chimes. In this church are three vaults, remarkable for speedily consuming the dead bodies placed in them. In two of them lately opened, bodies interred within the memory of man were found reduced to dust, together with the wooden coffins in which they were inclosed. This is supposed to be in part occasioned by the height of the church-yard, and the sandiness of the soil. In the church is a monument belonging to the family of Jessons, said to be well executed. The above benevolent bishop also erected five stone houses, in which he intended that the cloathing manufacture should be set up,

but

but this came to nothing. He likewise founded a grammar-school, which he endowed with an estate, now worth 100 l. a year; and in 1728 the school house was rebuilt in an elegant manner. The neighbouring gentlemen, who are trustees, put in the master: the statutes require him to be a layman, and that he, with his scholars, shall daily sing the psalm of *De profundis*, for the souls of their benefactors. This ceremony is now omitted, but the custom of chusing a layman for the master is scrupulously observed.

The town has the manor and lordship of the parish, with a large tract of ground called the Park, which is not only of use for pasturage, but is said to have as much timber as is worth 5000 l. growing upon it. In this park is plainly to be seen the course of the Roman consular way called Ikenild-street. It is overgrown with furze and heath, but being high ridged up with stone and gravel, it has baffled all the efforts of time and the plough to efface it. Some rivulets that take their rise in this park, feed several mills built in and near it; not only for grinding corn, but for boring musket barrels, polishing metal buttons, grinding axes, knives, bayonets, &c. The streams themselves not being capable of constantly moving the mills by their common current, reservoirs are made, which yet have the inconvenience of sometimes overflowing their banks. Above a century ago, namely, on the 24th of July, 1668, a great flood, occasioned by a sudden rain, flowed over a stone wall above ten feet high, that served for a mound to a pool close adjoining to the town, called Sutton-pool. Two other large pools of above twenty acres each, called Windley and Brace-bridge pools, had their dam-heads both broken through by the press of water, and overflowed the meadow lands below them. The most probable

opinion of this sudden swell of such an immense quantity of water is, that it was occasioned by the breaking of a water-spout. The park also furnishes some fewel for the poor inhabitants, from a vast magazine of peat, near the above Roman road, composed of the rotted branches of some thousands of fir-trees, supposed to be cut down by the Romans, to enable them to pass over a morass there. The bodies of the trees are sometimes dug up found with the marks of the axe upon them. Sutton-Cosfield, besides the above market, has two fairs, one on Trinity-Monday, and the other on the 8th of November, for horses, horned cattle and sheep.

Seven miles to the south by west of Sutton-Cosfield is BIRMINGHAM, commonly called BRUMIDGHAM, a large, well built, populous, and thriving town, the most famous in England for all sorts of iron and steel-wa^re, and the making of snuff-boxes, buckles, buttons, and a great variety of other articles, which are made here in vast quantities, and sent to London, whence they are exported to all parts of the earth. This town stands on the side of a hill, at the distance of seventeen miles north-west of Coventry, forty-eight south-east of Shrewsbury, and one hundred and nine north-west of London. It was formerly called Bermicham, from a family of that name that were great benefactors to it. It has no corporation, it being only governed by two constables and two bailiffs, and being open for any person to come and settle there, this has not only greatly contributed to the increase of the buildings, but of the trade. The lower part of the town is full of workshops and warehouses of the manufacturers, and chiefly consists of old buildings. This part is constantly covered with a cloud of smoke, from the innumerable forges continually

ally employed. The upper part contains a number of new regular streets, and a handsome square elegantly built. It had some years ago only two churches, but whether any others have been since erected, we have not heard. One of these is in the lower part of the town, and is an ancient structure, with a lofty spire. The other is a grand modern edifice, erected in the reign of queen Anne, and dedicated to St. Philip. It has a square stone tower, adorned with a cupola, above which rises the turret. In this tower is a fine peal of ten bells, and a set of musical chimes, which play seven different tunes, that is, one for each day in the week. It has also two chapels of ease, and meeting-houses for every denomination of dissenters. The houses, some years ago, amounted to six or seven thousand, and their numbers has been since continually increasing. Here is a free grammar school, founded and handsomely endowed by king Edward the Sixth, which has been rebuilt in a handsome and commodious form; and a charity-school, in which are taught and maintained upwards of fifty boys and girls. Here was anciently an hospital dedicated to St. Thomas, consisting of a prior or warden, and several brethren, which was in being before the thirteenth year of king Edward the First, and had a revenue valued at the dissolution at 8 l. 5 s. 3 d. a year. In the neighbourhood of the town are annual horse-races. There is a market here on Thursdays, and two fairs, the first held on the Thursday in Whitsun-week, and the other on the 10th of October, for hardware, cattle, sheep and horses.

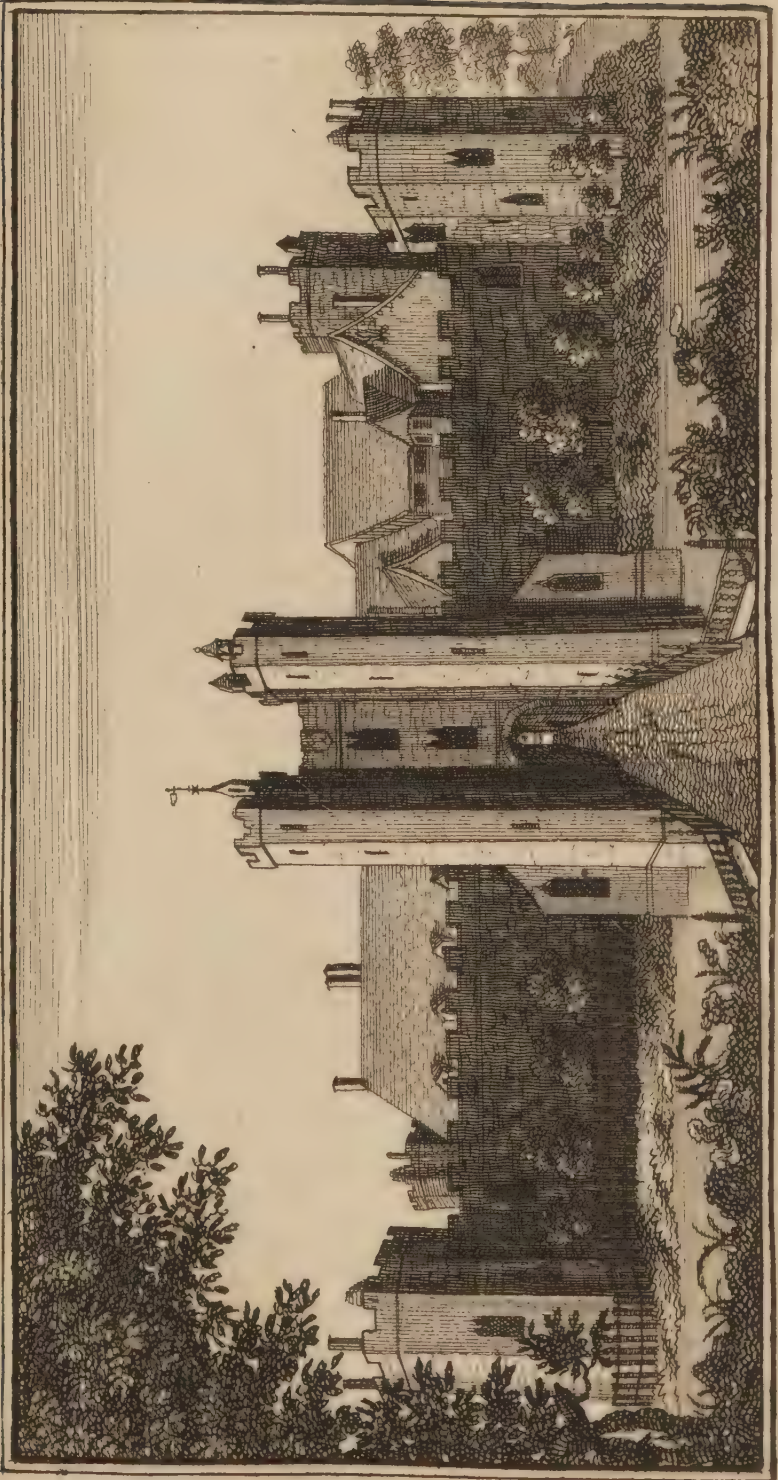
Ten miles to the east of Birmingham is COLESHILL, a town so called from its situation upon the side of a hill, on the south side of a small river called the Cole, over which it has a stone bridge, at the distance of one hundred and four miles

north-west of London. Here was anciently a castle, which is so entirely demolished, that it is uncertain where it stood; though some think it was on the north side of the town, at a place called Grimeshill-field, foundations having been discovered there, with copper coins of the emperor Trajan. The church of this town was dedicated to St. Peter, and was anciently given to the nuns of Margate. Here are two charity-schools, and a piece of land called Pater-noster Piece, from its having been given by one of the family of Digby, who was lord of the manor, for the encouragement of children to learn the Lord's Prayer. In consequence of this donation, all the children of the town are sent in their turn, by one at a time, every morning to church, at the sound of the bell, when kneeling down, he says the Lord's Prayer before the under-master, and by him is rewarded with a penny. Colehill has a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, held on Shrove-Monday, for horses; on the 6th of May, for horses and horned cattle; and on the 2d of October, for all sorts of cattle.

In the valley below the town is the seat and park of the family of the Digbies. The house is ancient, and the situation low, which render it somewhat disagreeable in winter, but in summer it is very pleasant, it being adorned with very agreeable woods, and the river serpentizing thro' the park, its verdure continues all the summer, when most of the other grounds on the side of the hill are burnt up.

About two miles to the east by south of Colehill is MAXTOKE, where was a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustin, founded by Sir William de Clinton, afterwards earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Edward the Third. At first there was a prior with twelve canons, who were

The East View of Maxtoke Castle, in the County of Warwick.



to wear the usual habit of the monks of St. Augustin, and as their revenue increased, they were to add another canon for every ten marks. This priory had several other benefactors, and at the dissolution of religious houses it was valued at 130l. a year. It now belongs to Edward, lord Leigh, and its ruins shew that it was once a handsome and stately structure.

About a mile to the north of the priory was a castle built by John, earl of Huntingdon. It was of a quadrangular form, and was designed as a seat for his nephew and his heirs. The earl of Stafford being in possession of this manor and castle, greatly adorned and strengthened it. He was afterwards created duke of Buckingham, but being condemned for high treason, and executed in the reign of Henry the Eighth, it was given to Sir William Compton. This castle is still standing, and is a large, strong, and handsome structure, with a curious gateway; and at the four corners are round embattled towers. This structure, of which we have given a view, was lately in the possession of William Dilke, Esq; whose ancestors purchased it in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

At SOLIHULL, six miles south by west of Colehill, was a chantry founded by Sir William de Odingfels, for one priest, to pray for the souls of all his family; for the maintenance of which he gave certain houses and lands. Wiliam Hawes also gave a messuage and forty acres of land, but this being granted without the king's license, was seized by Henry the Fourth, and given to John Birkin, which rendered the revenues so small that no priest would officiate. Upon this, Thomas Greswold, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, added 60l. a year, for the like purposes. The chantry priests, in Henry the Eighth's reign, assisted the
parish

parish priest in administering the sacrament, the parish being then so populous, that there were seven hundred communicants. We find no account, either of the valuation or suppression of this chantry. The village had formerly a market, which is now disused; but has still three fairs, held on the 29th of April, for cheese, hops and horned cattle; on the 10th of May, for horned cattle, sheep and horses; and on the 10th of October, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, cheese, and hops.

At HENWOOD, about six miles south of Colehill, was a nunnery of the Benedictine order, founded by Kettelbern de Langdon, in the reign of king Henry the Second. It was dedicated to St. Margaret, and at the dissolution had only a prioress and four or five nuns, with a revenue valued at 21 l. 2 s. a year.

About five miles south-east of Colehill is MERIDAN, a very extensive village, about a mile from which is the seat of the late earl of Aylesbury. The house standing on the south side of the road, and the park on the north side, a large arch is turned over the road, forming a bridge, wide enough for a carriage to pass over, in order to form a communication between the house and park, without crossing the road. The house is a modern structure, and appears to be built in a good taste.

About five miles to the north-east of Meridan is COVENTRY, in some writings called Coventria, from a rich convent which formerly stood there. Others are of opinion, that the name Coventry was derived from Cuentford, the name of a rivulet now called the Sherburn, which runs through the city. It is situated ninety miles north-west of London, and has enjoyed many privileges and immunities from several of our kings, and is, jointly with the city of Litchfield, the see of a bishop.

Edward

Edward the Third granted this city a mayor and two bailiffs, and Henry the Sixth, who annexed several villages and hamlets to it, granted that the city, with nineteen villages, should be an incorporated county, distinct from the county of Warwick, and that the bailiffs of the city should be sheriffs of the county. But Edward the Fourth was so offended at the attachment the citizens had shewn to king Henry the Sixth, that he took the sword from the mayor, and disfranchised the city. The citizens, however, redeemed their charter by the payment of five hundred marks; and four years after, that prince was so perfectly reconciled, that he kept St. George's feast at Coventry, and stood godfather to the mayor's child. In short, king James the First granted it a charter, by which it has not only a mayor, but ten aldermen, who preside over the ten wards, into which the city is divided, and are justices of the peace within the city and its county. The other officers are a recorder, two bailiffs, two sheriffs, a steward, two chamberlains, a coroner, two wardens, and other inferior officers. This city holds pleas for all actions, has a jail for felons as well as debtors, and sends two members to parliament.

The city has a town-house, the windows of which are finely painted with the figures of some of the old kings and earls, who were its benefactors. Coventry was formerly inclosed with walls, which were three miles in compass, and fortified with twenty-six towers; but king Charles the Second, soon after his restoration, caused them to be demolished, and the gates only left standing. These are twelve in number, and are handsome structures. Here are three parish churches, and a tall spire, the only remains of a church that formerly belonged to a monastery of Grey friars. One of the churches, called St. Michael's, is a
fine

fine Gothic structure, that has a stone spire three hundred feet in height. Here are also two or three meeting-houses of Protestant dissenters. Among the charitable foundations, is still in being a structure that was formerly an hospital of Grey friars, which stands near the ruins of a priory of that name, and was founded in the year 1529, by William Ford, of this city, for five men and one woman; but William Sifford his executor, appointed five men and their wives to be placed in it, and each couple to have seven pence halfpenny a week for their maintenance; but this has since been encreased to a shilling a week, and another couple has been added. There are here also a free-school, with a good library, termed King Henry the Eighth's school, founded by John Hales, Esq; it has three masters, and exhibitions for both universities. Here is also a charity-school. Coventry has a spacious market-place, in the midst of which a stately cross was erected in the reign of Henry the Eighth, by a legacy of Sir William Holles, lord mayor of London. This was sixty feet high, and adorned with the statues of many English kings as large as the life; and for its workmanship and beauty, was inferior to no structure of the kind in the kingdom; but being greatly decayed and ruinous, it has been lately taken down. The buildings are generally old, but many of them are large and stately. The inhabitants have a considerable woollen manufacture, and are principally employed in making tammies and ribbons. The city gives the title of earl to the noble family of Coventry. The market is on Fridays, and here are three fairs, held on the 2d of May, for horses, cows, and sheep; on the Friday in Trinity-week, for flannels, linsens and woollens (on the first day of this fair is a procession in honour of lady Godiva) and on
the

the 1st of November, for linen, woollen and horses.

With respect to the above procession, in which the figure of a naked woman is carried on horseback, it is founded on the following tradition. Leofric, earl of Mercia, and first lord of Coventry, who died in the thirteenth year of the reign of Edward the Confessor, being offended at the citizens, loaded them with the most heavy taxes, on which Godiva, his lady, the daughter of Thorold, sheriff of Lincolnshire, a woman of most exemplary virtue and piety, incessantly solicited him to ease their burthens. At length, tired with her importunities, he hoped to silence her by saying, that he would take off the new duties, provided she would ride naked, in open day-light, through the most frequented parts of the city, flattering himself that her modesty would be too powerful for her compassion, and prevent her complying with the condition. The lady, however, sensibly touched by the distress of the city, generously resolved to relieve it, even on the terms proposed. She therefore issued orders to the citizens, that all their doors and windows should be shut, and no body attempt to look out upon pain of death; and then rode naked through the streets on horseback; but her hair hanging loose about her, was so long, that it covered her down to her legs. It is added, that while she was riding in this manner through the streets, none dared to look at her, except a taylor, who, as a punishment for his violating the injunction of the noble lady, which had been published with so pious and benevolent a design, was struck blind. This taylor is now known by the name of Peeping Tom, and the window through which he is said to have gratified his curiosity, is still shewn, with his effigy in it; which is new dressed on the
anni-

anniversary of the procession. In a window of Trinity church, there are the pictures of earl Leofric and his countess Godiva, with this inscription:

I Lurick for the love of thee
Do set Coventry toll-free.

In the reign of Henry the Fourth a parliament was held at Coventry, when, in the writs directed to the sheriff, it was ordered that no person should be elected who was skilled in the law, on which account this was called the Unlearned Parliament.

This city had many religious houses and hospitals. Here was a famous convent of nuns in the time of the Saxons, under the government of St. Osburg, which was destroyed by the Danes in 1016. In the room of this convent was erected a noble priory, which, according to Speed, was founded by king Canute; but Dugdale informs us, that Leofric, earl of Mercia, and his lady Godiva, were its founders. It had at first an abbot and twenty-four Benedictine monks, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Osburg. To this priory the earl gave twenty-four lordships, with all the liberties and privileges which he himself had enjoyed in them, and the charter was confirmed by king Edward the Confessor. Upon the vacancy of an abbot, in 1095, Robert de Limesy, bishop of Chester, obtained not only the custody of the abbey, but leave to remove his episcopal seat thither. The monks, however, held their places, though they were very uneasy under his government; and were at length expelled, and canons put in their room; but pope Innocent turned them out, and replaced the monks, who obtained several letters of protection from the kings and popes, with new additions

ditions to their former revenues. The priors had a seat in parliament, and the monastery continued in a flourishing condition till the dissolution of religious houses, when its revenues were valued at 732*l.* a year.

In this city was an ancient college or hospital, consisting of a master or warden, and several brothers and sisters, founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Second, chiefly at the expence of Edmund, archdeacon of Coventry. On the west side of the city, at a place called Spone, was an hospital founded in the reign of Henry the Second, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, by Sir Hugh Kevelioke. In the south-west part of the city was a house of Grey friars before the year 1234. These friars were used to exhibit pageants on Corpus Christi day, and performed what were called Coventry sports, which brought a great concourse of people to the city. As this house had no endowment, the monks subsisted entirely upon alms. It stood till the general dissolution, when the house was granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city, and though the church is demolished, its steeple is still standing. In the south-east part of the city, a house of Carmelite friars was founded in 1342, by Sir John Poultney, knight, who had been four times lord mayor of London, and at the dissolution this house had a revenue valued at 7*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per annum. St. Anne's monastery adjoining to Coventry, was of the order of Carthusians, and was first founded in the year 1581, by William de la Zouche, and in 1385, Richard the Second laid the first stone of the church, and proclaimed himself the founder. This monastery was valued at the dissolution at 130*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

Nehemiah Grew, an excellent philosopher and ingenious botanist, in the close of the last, and beginning

beginning of the present century, was the son of Obadiah Grew, D. D. and was born at Coventry. His father, being a dissenter, sent him to study at a foreign university, where he took the degree of doctor of physic. Returning to his native country in 1672, he was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and shewed, by the works which he afterwards produced, that he well deserved the honour which that learned body had done him. In the course of the same year in which he became a member, he was appointed curator of the Royal Society, for the anatomy of plants; and being elected secretary in 1677, he published the Philosophical Transactions for a year and upwards. He was also an honorary fellow of the college of physicians. He died suddenly at London, in 1711. His works are numerous, and are still greatly esteemed. His *Anatomy of Plants*, and his *Discourse of the Universe*, are the most considerable.

A little above a mile to the north by east of Coventry is GUY'S Cliff, which is a great rock on the western bank of the river Avon. On this rock, we are told, bishop Dubritius built an oratory, which he dedicated to Mary Magdalen; and afterwards a devout hermit, finding it a place fit for solitude, cut a cell in the rock as an habitation for himself; and here, it is said, that Guy, earl of Warwick, being tired of worldly vanities, retired, and dwelt with the hermit. There were only a small chapel, and a little cell in which the hermit dwelt. This hermitage was kept up a long time after. At length, Richard Beauchamp, who had a high veneration for the place, obtained a license from king Henry the Sixth, to establish a chantry here for two priests to say mass daily in the chapel, for the souls of his family and friends; appointing his executors to rebuild the chapel,
and

and erect habitations for the priests. They also set up a statue of Guy, earl of Warwick, in a chapel on the south side, and raised a roof over a spring, which Guy had long before encompassed with a wall. At the time of the dissolution the revenue of this chantry was valued at 19 l. a year.

STONELY, four miles south of Coventry, is a very large parish, in which is contained several hamlets. Here was a Cistercian abbey, founded by the empress Maud, with the consent of king Stephen. The monks at first lived a hermit's life in Cannock wood, during thirteen years; but being disturbed by the forresters, they besought the empress to change their seat. She granted their request, upon condition, that they assumed the Cistercian order, upon which the house was made a Cistercian abbey, and they found many benefactors. However, being still molested by the forresters, who, by their frequent visits, grew burthensome, they petitioned Henry the Second to translate them to his manor of Stonely, and to accept that of Radmore, where they then were, in lieu of it. This was granted, and they were settled here in 1154. This abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and had about fourteen or fifteen monks, with a revenue valued at the suppression at 151 l. 0 s. 3 d. a year.

At WOLSTON, five miles south-east of Coventry, was a priory of Black monks, subordinate to an abbey in France, supposed to have been founded by Roger de Montgomery, soon after the conquest. This being an alien priory, was seized by Henry III. to enable him to carry on his wars with France, and during fifty years, the abbot and convent made no advantage of this cell. This occasioned their selling it to the priory of Carthusians near Coventry, lately founded by Richard the Second, and thus it continued till the general dissolution,

dissolution, when the site and lands of this house came to Roger Wigston.

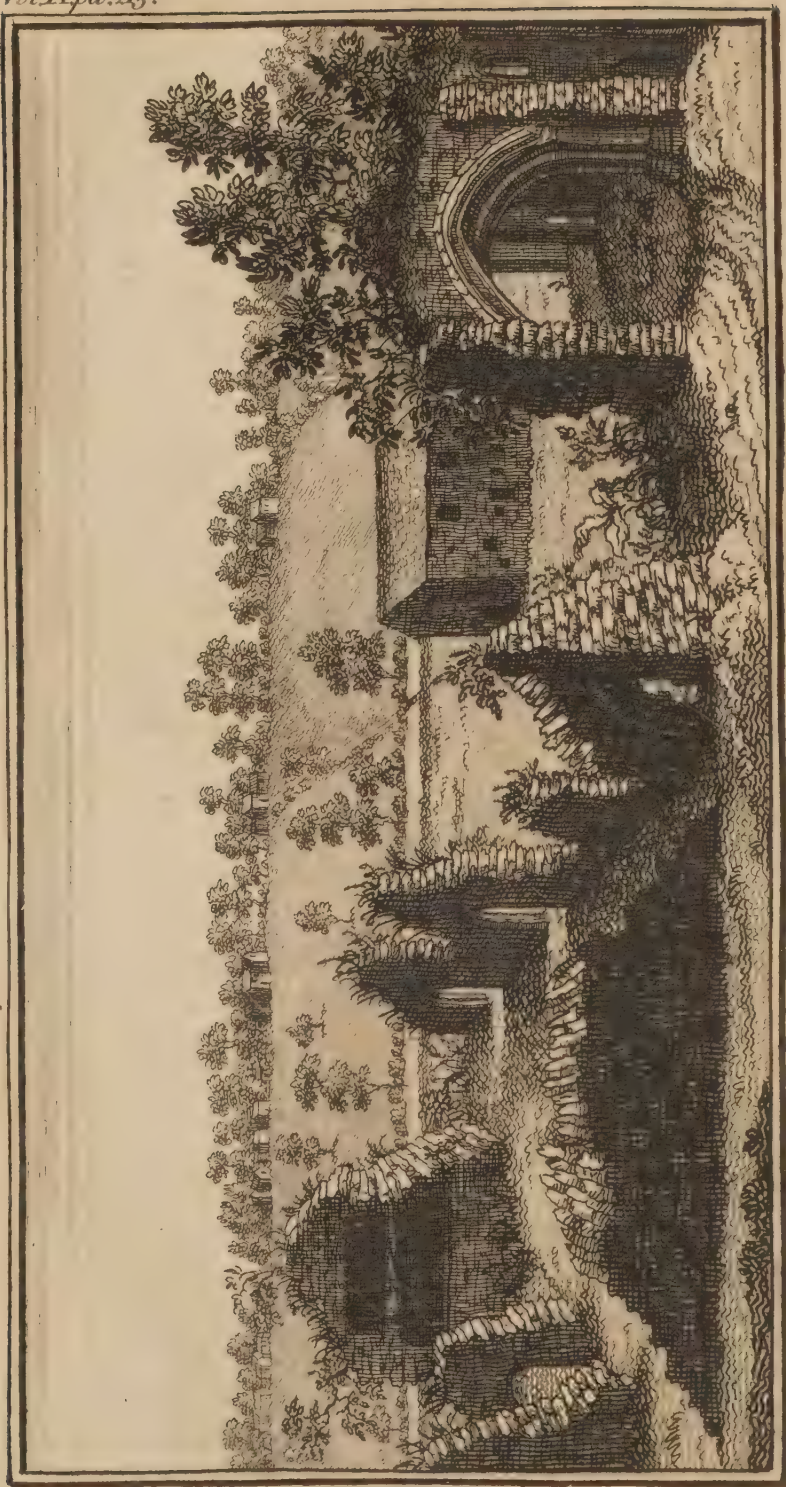
Four miles to the east of Coventry is COMBE-ABBEY, which was of the Cistercian order. It was built by the monks of Waverley in Surry, endowed by Richard Camville, and replenished with monks from their house. It received its name from its being situated in a solitary low place; the word Combe, in the Saxon tongue, signifying a valley surrounded with hills or trees. This abbey was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The monks here found many benefactors, and this abbey flourished little less than four hundred years. Before the dissolution it had thirteen or fourteen religious, and a revenue valued by Dugdale at 311l. 15s. 1d. a year, and by Speed at 343l. It now belongs to the lord Craven, and is so far from being demolished, that it is turned into a delightful and magnificent seat.

At PINLEY, three miles to the south-east of Coventry, Robert de Pillardinton founded a nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the reign of king Henry the First. This house, at the general suppression, consisted of a prioress and three or four nuns, with a revenue valued at 22l. 6s. 4d. per annum.

HOREWELL, on the south-east side of Coventry, was, in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the First, a cell subordinate to the Cistercian abbey of Stonely in this county.

At KENELWORTH, a village six miles south-east of Coventry, was a castle, founded by Galfridus, or Jeffrey de Clinton, chamberlain to king Henry the First. He was succeeded by his nephew, who sold it to Henry the Third, and that prince gave it to Simon de Montford, earl of Leicester, who married Eleanor his sister; but that earl rebelling against the king, was slain, and the

Abbey.
The East View of Kenelworth Castle, in the County of Warwick,



MONKS KIRBY, a village six miles east of Coventry, was anciently a Roman station, as appears from the foundations of old Roman walls and bricks dug up in the grounds near the church, as also from three or four barrows in an adjoining pasture. It was ruined by the Saxons; but was afterwards rebuilt by the lady Ethelfleda, queen of the Mercians. The church is a spacious structure, and has a tall spire, though the inhabitants have pulled down twenty feet to save charges in repairing it. Here was an alien priory belonging to the abbey of St. Nicholas, at Angiers in France, founded by Gosfred de Werchia, in 1077, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. This priory was annexed by king Richard the Second, to the priory of Carthusians in the Isle of Axholm in Lincolnshire.

From Coventry a road extends ten miles east by south to RUGBY, which is seated on the river Avon, seventy-six miles north-west of London. It received its name from Henry de Rokeby, who soon after the reign of William the First, built a small castle, a little to the northward of the church, but it was demolished by order of Henry the Second. This is a pretty large town, which has a free-school and four alms-houses, founded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Laurence Sheriff, a haberdasher of London. Here is also a charity-school for teaching and cloathing thirty poor children, and an alms-house for maintaining six poor widows, built and endowed by Richard Elborow of this town, in 1707. Here is a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, held on the 15th of May, for cattle; on the 21st of August, and the 22d of November, for horses, cows, sheep and cheese.

Nines miles to the south of Coventry is WARWICK, called by the ancient Britons *Caer Gua-ruic*

ruic, and in the Saxon annals, Warringwic. Some derive its name from Waremund, the father of Offa, king of the Mercians, and others from Guarth, a British word which signifies a fortress. This is the chief town in the county, and from it Warwickshire takes its name. It is seated on a rocky ascent, on the north side of the river Avon, at the distance of eighty-four miles north-west of London, and a way is cut to it through the rock, from each of the four cardinal points. Some have asserted that Warwick was built by Kimbeline, one of the British kings, cotemporary with Our Saviour. It is said to have been almost destroyed by the Picts and Scots, and that it lay some time in ruins, till it was rebuilt by Caractacus, who erected a palace here. About this time the Romans, under the conduct of Ostorius, extending their conquests in Britain, built several forts and garrisons on the river Avon, among which Camden supposes that one was at this town, to which they gave the name of Praesidium. Warwick was, however, again almost destroyed, and laid waste till it was repaired by Constantine, the father of Uter Pendragon; but he being slain by the Picts, in one of their incursions, the town was again ruined, yet was at length restored by a British prince. After this it began to flourish, and Dubritius made it an episcopal see, appointing a church, dedicated to All Saints, to be his cathedral. When the Saxons came over, they ravaged the country as they went along, caused the bishop to fly for safety into Wales, and by the wars which followed, the town was again laid in ruins. After some time we are told that king Warramond, from whom the kings of Mercia descended, rebuilt the town, and called it Warra-wic, after his own name. In short, it was again destroyed by the Danes, and repaired

by the lady Ethelfleda, who, about the year 915, built a fortification for its defence, and called it the Dungeon.

On the arrival of the Norman conqueror, he found the want of fortified places a great advantage; and therefore, after his victory at Hastings, he erected many strong castles for his own security, of which this was none of the meanest, and when finished, he committed it to the custody of Henry de Newbery, earl of Warwick. Towards the end of king Stephen's reign, Henry, duke of Normandy, arriving in England, the countess Gundred expelled the king's soldiers, and resigned this castle to the duke, who was soon after made king of England by the name of Henry the Second. Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and governor of this castle, dying in the ninth year of king Edward the Second, was succeeded by his son Thomas, who, in the reign of Edward the Third, rebuilt the outer wall of the castle, and erected several towers; but that at the north-east corner called Guy's tower, was erected by Thomas, earl of Warwick, in the seventeenth year of king Richard the Second's reign. At length George, duke of Clarence, was made governor of this castle, at whose death, it being seized into the king's hands, it continued in the possession of the crown till the seventeenth year of Henry the Seventh, when Edward Belknap, esquire of the body to the king, was made constable. In the first year of Edward the Sixth, John Dudley was advanced to the earldom of Warwick; but upon his attainder, in the first of queen Mary, this castle escheated to the crown. Queen Elizabeth gave it to Sir Andrew Dudley, earl of Warwick, but for want of heirs it again reverted to the crown, and was bestowed by king
James

The South East View of Warwick Castle.



James the First, on Sir Fulke Greville in fee. It was at that time made use of as the county jail, but Sir Fulk, at the expence of 20,000*l.* rendered it a most beautiful structure. The apartments are well contrived, and adorned with many original pictures of Vandyke and other great masters; and adjoining to the castle is a fine terrace, fifty feet above the level of the river, whence there is a beautiful and extensive prospect. In the castle are shewn the sword and other accoutrements of the famous Guy, earl of Warwick, who is thought to have lived in the time of king Athelstan, and whose exploits are related with such romantic circumstances, that the whole are generally deemed fabulous. Of this edifice, which still belongs to the noble family of Greville, earl of Warwick, we have given a south-east view.

When the Normans came over, Warwick was a borough, containing two hundred and sixty-one houses, of which one hundred and thirty-one belonged to the king, and one hundred and twelve to the barons. It was a very ancient corporation, and was reincorporated by Charles the Second, under whose charter it is at present governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen or brethren, and twenty-four burgesses or common-councilmen, besides inferior officers. The county assizes and general quarter-sessions are held in the town, which sends two members to parliament.

On the 5th of September, 1694, a fire broke out at Warwick, by which the greatest part of the town was soon reduced to ashes, and the damages sustained were computed at about 100,000*l.* but it was soon rebuilt in a handsome manner, and is now a fine populous town; the streets are spacious and regular, and all meeting in the center, which is the summit of an eminence, is constantly clear.

The town-house is built of free-stone, and supported with stone pillars; and over the Avon is a good stone bridge of twelve arches. It has only two parish churches, of which that of St. Mary is a beautiful edifice. It was anciently collegiate, and consisted of a dean and secular canons, was begun by Henry Newburg, earl of Warwick, and compleated by his son; several other benefactors made considerable additions to it, but it was involved in the general dissolution in the reign of Henry the Eighth, who by letters patent granted it to the inhabitants of Warwick and their successors. On the south side of the church near the choir, stands Our Lady's chapel, which is said to have cost 2481*l.* In the church, the choir, and this chapel, lie interred many of the earls of Warwick, who have here a multitude of monuments. The church of St. Nicholas stands on the south side of the town, and was founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, out of a nunnery destroyed by the Danes.

The wells and cellars of the town are cut in the rock, and it is supplied with water by pipes from springs about half a mile distant. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in malt. Warwick is esteemed a place of agreeable retirement for gentlemen of small estates, and in its neighbourhood are frequent horse-races. Here are three charity-schools, in which sixty-two boys and forty-two girls, are cloathed and taught; and four hospitals, one founded by Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, for twelve decayed gentlemen, each of whom has an allowance of 20*l.* a year, and the chaplain has 50*l.* Another was founded some time after by Sir Thomas Puckering for eight poor women, who have 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* distributed among them once a quarter, and

and also receive cloathing every two years; and every third year, they have the sum of 8 l. shared equally among them. There are also two others founded in 1633, for decayed tradesmen. This town has a market on Saturdays, and four fairs held on the 12th of May, and the 5th of July, for horses, cows, and sheep; on the 4th of September, for horses, cows, sheep and cheese; and on the 8th of November, for horses, cows and sheep.

Warwick had several other religious houses, besides those we have mentioned. In particular, here was a priory of the Holy Sepulchre, seated on the north side of the town, which was begun by Henry de Newburg, the first Norman earl of Warwick, and was completed by his son. It was designed for canons regular, who wore a double red cross on the breast of their upper garment. It had many benefactors, and yet at the time of the dissolution its revenue was valued at little more than 40 l. a year. There was also a Dominican priory of Black monks, who were at first designed to travel, in order to preach the gospel. Their house stood till the general suppression; but as they were medicants, they had no lands to be valued. The hospital of St. Michael, on the north side of the town, was founded by Roger, earl of Warwick, in the reign of king Henry the First, for a master, warden, and several leprous brethren; but at the time of the dissolution its revenues was valued at no more than 10 l. 1 s. 8 d. per annum. There was an hospital of St. John Baptist in the eastern suburbs of the town, founded by William, earl of Warwick, in the reign of king Henry the Second, for the reception and entertainment of strangers and travellers: it had also a master or warden, two chaplains, and two poor persons; but at the time of the dissolution

its revenue was valued at no more than 20 l. 3 s. a year. The earl of Leicester's hospital was founded by Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, for twelve impotent persons besides a master, who had been maimed in the service of the crown. It had a revenue, valued at the suppression, at 32 l. a year. The house of the Templars was seated in the south part of the suburbs, and was founded and endowed by Roger, earl of Warwick, in the reign of Henry the Second. In it was a chantry, but at the suppression of the order, all their lands were given to the Knights Templars.

Five miles to north-west of Warwick is WROXHALL, a village remarkable for a convent of Benedictine nuns, dedicated to St. Leonard; founded by Hugh de Hatton, about the end of the reign of Henry the First. At the time of the dissolution it had five or six religious, whose revenues were valued at 72 l. 15 s. 6 d. per annum.

Eight miles to the eastward of Warwick is SOUTHAM, which is situated in the road from Oxford to Coventry, in a fruitful soil. It is five furlongs in length, and is an indifferent place, with a considerable market on Mondays, and a fair on the 10th of July, for horses, cows and sheep.

Seven miles to the south by west of Warwick is STRATFORD, commonly called STRATFORD UPON AVON, from its being seated upon that river, and to distinguish it from several other towns of the same name in England. It is situated ninety-seven miles north-west of London, and is a small, well built town, containing about five hundred houses. It has a large parish church, a chapel of ease, and several meeting-houses. The church is dedicated to the Trinity, and is thought to be almost as old as the conquest, but parts of it have been, at different times, rebuilt. This church

church was first a chantry, founded by John de Stratford, bishop of Winchester, who endowed it with lands, and obtained several privileges and immunities for five priests and their tenants. Ralph de Stratford, bishop of London, built them a house with hewn stone, adjoining to the church-yard. The church was made collegiate by Henry the Sixth, who presented Dr. Balsfal to the wardenship of it, by the name of the collegiate church of Stratford upon Avon. This warden rebuilt from the ground a handsome choir at his own expence, and Dr. Collingwood, dean of Litchfield, appointed four children as choristers, and gave certain lands for their maintenance. Its revenue was valued at the dissolution at 129 l. a year. This church contains the remains of the celebrated Shakespear, our great dramatic poet, who was born in the town, and in 1564 was interred in the north isle. His grave is covered with a stone, on which are the following lines :

Good friend, for Jesu's sake, forbear
 To dig the dust inclosed here.
 Blest be the man that spares these stones,
 And curst be he that moves my bones.

In the wall over the grave is Shakespear's bust in marble. The chapel of ease was built in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, by Henry Clopton, lord mayor of London.

Stratford is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a high-steward, twelve aldermen, two of whom are justices of the peace, and twelve capital burgessees. Here is a town-hall, which has been lately rebuilt in a handsome though plain taste; a free grammar-school, and an alms-house, founded by king Edward the Sixth, and Hugh Clopton erected here a stone bridge, consisting of nine arches,

over the river Avon, with a long causeway at the end of it, walled on both sides. The chief trade of the town consists in corn and malt, which is very considerable; and Shottry meadow, near this place, is famous for horse-races. Stratford has a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, held on the 14th of May, the 25th of September, and the Thursday sevensnight after the 25th of September, for cloth, cheese, feed, wheat, hops, and all sorts of cattle. The day after the last is a statute for hiring servants.

We ought not to quit Stratford without observing, that on the 6th of September, 1769, a jubilee was performed in honour of the immortal Shakespear, in which the celebrated comedian Mr. Garrick, performed a principal part; as he, by the life and spirit he has thrown into Shakespear's characters, is allowed to have been the most excellent commentator on his works. Great preparations were made on this occasion. In the church, the poet's bust over his monument was crowned with bays: the town-hall was ornamented at one end with a good picture of Shakespear, in the attitude of inspiration, and at the other, with a copy of Gainsborough's most admirable portrait of Garrick; and its five windows were filled with transparent paintings on silk, of the genius of Shakespear, king Lear, Falstaff, Pistol, and Caliban; and an elegant amphitheatre, supported by a circular colonade of columns of the Corinthian order, was erected without the town: a part of the room was taken up with an orchestra for the music, and it was illuminated by a chandelier of eight hundred lights hanging from the center of the roof.

On this occasion a prodigious number of the nobility and gentry resorted to Stratford. The jubilee began with a song in honour of Shakespear, performed

formed in the streets, early in the morning. The company breakfasted in the town-hall, before which drums and fifes played favourite marches; from thence they proceeded to the church, where the Oratorio of Judith was admirably performed. At three the whole company went to the amphitheatre, where they dined; and after a bumper drank to Mr. Garrick, and to the memory of the bard, which last was accompanied with three cheers, the performers in the orchestra, sung catches and glees, while the company joined in the chorus, and the whole was closed with the old loyal song of God save the King, in which the whole company joined, and the evening concluded with a ball.

The next morning a drizzling rain prevented a very grand procession to the amphitheatre; they, however, repaired thither at noon, when an Ode, wrote by Mr. Garrick, and admirably adapted to the occasion, was performed. The music was composed by Dr. Arne, and the recitative parts spoken by Mr. Garrick, in such a manner, as gave the highest surprize and pleasure; after which Mr. King, the comedian, in the character of an ambassador from the society of the Macaroni, with great humour attacked the character of Shakespear; after which Mr. Garrick addressing the ladies in a poetic speech, complimenting them on the regard they had always shewn to Shakespear. In the evening the fire works were played off, though the badness of the weather spoiled their effect, and the whole was concluded with a masquerade, which lasted till between six and seven in the morning. Upon this occasion the whole company is said to have amounted to about eight hundred at breakfast; to fifteen hundred at dinner, and to about two thousand at the oratorio, ball, and masquerade. This prodigious resort of people

necessarily produced much confusion, in regard to the provision made for their accommodation, especially with respect to lodgings and beds, during the short time they stayed at Stratford; and the badness of the weather contributed to shorten that time, and to put a speedy period to the diversions of this jubilee.

William Shakespear, one of the most extraordinary geniuses, and the greatest dramatic poet that ever appeared in this or in any other nation, was born in the month of April, 1564, at Stratford upon Avon. His ancestors were persons of figure and fashion; but his father, who was a considerable dealer in wool, had so large a family, that he could not breed our author, though his eldest son, to any other business than his own employment. He sent him, indeed, to the free-school at Stratford, where he acquired the rudiments of classical learning; but, before the youth had time to make any great progress in those literary pursuits, his father recalled him home, and engaged him in the wool trade. Nor did young Shakespear seem to dislike the employment, but as if perfectly satisfied with this humble course of life, he married before he was eighteen years of age, and applied to his business with the utmost alacrity. And in this low station he might for ever have continued, and the world have been deprived of the fruits of his great genius, had it not been for a very singular accident, which, however disagreeable at its first appearance, was, in the end, the occasion of all his future fortunes: so true is the old observation, that there is no kind of evil but may be productive of some good. The fact was, that having fallen into the company of some profligate persons, who followed the practice of deer stealing, he was persuaded to assist them in robbing the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, of
Charlecot,

Charlecot, near Stratford; who, finding the injury more than once repeated, commenced a prosecution against the delinquents; and Shakespear, in revenge, made a ballad upon the knight, which, tradition says (for the piece is now lost) was so extremely bitter and severe, that it became unsafe for the author to stay any longer in the country. To escape, therefore, the rude hands of the law, he fled to London, and threw himself among the players; though his station in this new sphere, as it was at first very low, was never very high, the ghost in his own Hamlet being, it is said, his most capital performance. But the part of an actor neither engaged nor deserved his whole attention: it was far from being equal to the prodigious powers of his mind: he turned the advantage, which that situation afforded him, to a higher and more nobler purpose; and having, by practice and observation, acquainted himself with the mechanical part of the theatre, he soon acquired, by the force of his own genius, all the other more essential and superior qualities of a play-writer. What, however, was the first play he wrote, it is extremely difficult to determine; though it is more than probable, that his least perfect works were his most early productions. His merit recommended him to the patronage of queen Elizabeth, who was so highly pleased with the character of Sir *John Falstaff*, in the two parts of *King Henry the Fourth*, that she commanded him to continue it for one play more, and to shew the knight in love; and this he did most admirably in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. He was likewise a great favourite of the famous earl of Southampton, to whom he dedicated his two poems of *Venus and Adonis*, and *Lucrece*, and who is said to have given him at one time the sum of a thousand pounds, to enable him to purchase an

estate to which he had taken a liking. In the beginning of the reign of king James the First, he was one of the principal managers of the theatre; and he continued, for several years, to discharge that trust and to compose new plays, till having at length acquired such a fortune as satisfied his moderate wishes, he quitted the stage and all other business, and passed the remainder of his days in tranquility and retirement, at his native town of Stratford. He died there on the 23d of April, 1616, in the fifty-third year of his age; and was interred, among his ancestors, in the great church of Stratford, where the above monument was erected to his memory. And, in 1740, one of a much more noble and more magnificent structure was likewise raised to him, at the public expence, in Westminster-abbey. Nor must we omit another instance of the veneration that was paid to the name of this admirable bard, viz. that a mulberry tree planted upon his estate by his own hands, being, some years ago, cut down, and converted into various utensils; these were, all of them, eagerly bought up, and repositied by the purchasers, among their most valuable curiosities, as precious memorials of this incomparable poet. His plays were in his own time, and have ever since continued, the chief ornament and support of the English stage; and to illustrate and explain them, has been deemed a task not unworthy of some of the best writers that this island has produced. Rowe, Pope, Theobald, Hanmer, Warburton, and Johnson, have, each of them, given us an edition of his works, with large notes and commentaries; and criticisms have been written upon several of his detached plays, by many other learned and ingenious gentlemen.

About two miles to the south of Stratford is
ATHERSTON, commonly called **ATHERSTON ON**
THE

THE STOUR, to distinguish it from another town of the same name to the north-west of Nuneaton. It is situated on the borders of Gloucestershire, and is a large, well built town, with a chapel of ease and a charity-school, in which twenty girls are taught to read, knit, sew, and spin. It has a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, held on the 7th of April, for horses, cows and sheep; on July 18, for pleasure; on September 19, for horses, cows, and plenty of cheese, this being esteemed one of the greatest cheese fairs in England; and on the 4th of December, for horses and fat horned cattle.

Six miles to the west by south of Stratford is BITFORD, a town seated on the north side of the river Avon, near its confluence with the Arrow, and has a market on Fridays, but no fairs.

About three miles to the northward of Bitford is ALCESTER, or AULCESTER, a town of great antiquity, as appears from the old foundations of buildings, Roman bricks, and gold, brass, and silver coins frequently dug up there. About a century ago an urn was discovered there, in which were contained upwards of six hundred pieces of Roman coin, eight of which were gold, and the rest silver. Most of these were impressed with the heads of one of the emperors, and the reverses were generally different. The Roman way called Ikenild-street, passes by the town, running directly north and south. The church of this place was given by Ralph Boteler, to the monks, on his founding a monastery here; but it afterwards came to the nuns of Cokehill in Worcester-shire. In it were two chantries, one founded in the chapel of Our Lady, by one of the Botelers, who appointed a priest to sing mass every day at six o'clock in the morning. The other was founded by John, the son of Giles de Beauchamp,

champ, for one priest to sing mass daily, and to perform divine service in the church, at the altar of All Saints. The above monastery stood upon a piece of ground, encompassed on the north and east by the river Arrow, and on the south and west sides by a moat, which render the place an island, whence it is called the church of Our Lady, or of St. Mary of the Isle. Boteler, the founder, appointed Robert, a monk of Worcester, to be the first abbot, and endowed it very liberally with lands. However, it at length came to be so poor that the monks deserted it, there being not one to keep the abbot company. However, by some means or other, it recovered itself, and was appropriated as a cell to the abbey of Evisham. Its revenues were valued at the dissolution at 65 l. 7 s. 11 d. per annum.

This town is an ancient corporation, and has a free school, and a very good market for corn on Tuesdays; with three fairs, held on the Tuesday before the 5th of April, on the 18th of May, and the 7th of October, for cheese and horses.

We shall now return to Stratford, and proceed eight miles north by west to HENLEY, sometimes called HENLEY IN ARDEN, the ancient name of that part of the county, now called the Woodland, to distinguish it from other towns in the kingdom of the same name. It is situated to the west of the small river Alne, which falls into the Arrow at Alcester, at the distance of eighty-five miles west-north-west of London, and is a small town, remarkable only for a strong castle, called Bell-desert, formerly built near it. In the reign of king Stephen, Thorston de Montfort, the proprietor, had a grant to keep a market there, which occasioned the building of the town, for the reception of the market people, at the bottom of the hill. Here is a chapel of ease to Waveny,
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in its neighbourhood, where is the parish church. This chapel was first erected in the forty-first year of the reign of Edward the Third. The market is kept on Mondays, and here are two fairs, held on Lady-day, and Whitsun-Tuesday, for cattle.

At WOTTONWAVEN, near Henley, was a cell of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey of Castellion in Normandy, given by Robert de Tonnei, in the reign of Henry the First.

We shall again turn back to Stratford, and proceed ten miles west by south to KINGTON, or KINETON, supposed to have been originally called Kinetown from its market for horned cattle; while others maintain, that it was called Kingstown, from its having been in the possession of the kings of England. It is seated on a rivulet that runs into the Avon, and was held of the king of England in the time of Edward the Confessor, if not before. King John, who kept his court in a castle here, granted the manor in fee-farm, to Stephen de Segrave and his heirs, who obtained a charter from Henry the Third, for a market and fair. The church, which was given to the canons of Kenelworth, was rebuilt in the reign of Edward the Second. The castle stood about half a mile from the north-east part of the town, but is now entirely demolished. Near the town is a spring still called King John's well. This town has a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, held on the 25th of January, for seed-corn; and on the 18th of October, for cattle and cheese.

About three miles to the south west of this place is EDGEHILL, where a battle was fought on the 23d of October, 1642, between the armies of Charles the First, and the parliament, commanded by the earl of Essex, when the battle was so bloody, that five thousand men were left dead in the field, and had not
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the night put an end to the engagement, the slaughter would have been still more terrible. This battle proved fatal to the king's party, and the parliament voted a thanksgiving for the victory.

Five miles south-east of Kington is **WARMINGTON**, a village seated near the edge of the county, on the borders of Oxfordshire, where was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, subject to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul de Pratellis, or Preaux, in Normandy, to which the church and manor of this place was given by Henry Newburg, earl of Warwick, in the time of king Henry the First. They had another cell at Tofts in Norfolk, but Henry the Fourth granting the manors of Tofts and Warmington to Thomas Erpingham, he conveyed his right to the monks of Witham in Somersetshire, who held them till the time of the dissolution.

From Kington a road extends nine miles south by west to **SHIPTON**, which is situated in the south point of a small district in Worcestershire, entirely surrounded by this county, four miles to the westward of which is **BRAILS**, a village which extends ten furlongs along the road, has two or three good inns, and a fair on Easter-Tuesday, for horses, cows and sheep.

Besides the great men already mentioned, under the places of their birth, this county has produced the following.

Sir Thomas Overbury, well known for his elegant writings, and still more for his tragical death, was descended from an ancient family, and born in the year 1581, at Compton Scorsen in this county. He had his education in Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees of bachelor and master of arts; and removing thence

to the Middle-Temple, London, applied himself to the study of the law, which was likewise his father's profession. But his genius leading him more to the cultivation of the belles lettres, he quitted the Temple, and went to court, where, contracting an acquaintance with the famous Robert Car, afterwards earl of Somerset, he was, by the interest of that gentleman, promoted to the honour of knighthood. Attached to his patron, by this and other favours, he served him, in his turn, with equal zeal and ability; and it was chiefly by means of the love-letters, which Sir Thomas Overbury wrote, that Car, now advanced to the title of viscount Rochester, was able to gain the affections of the countess of Essex. This circumstance, however, proved equally unhappy to both; it occasioned the loss of Sir Thomas's life, and of Rochester's reputation. For the former having taken the liberty to dissuade the latter from espousing the countess, whom he afterwards actually married; his lordship and the lady were, both of them, so enraged, that they procured Sir Thomas to be first thrown into the Tower, and then dispatched by poison, which was given him in a clyster. This barbarous action was committed on the 14th of September, 1613. The murder was concealed above two years, but was afterwards discovered. Four of the accomplices were condemned and executed; but the principals, Rochester, then earl of Somerset, and his lady, though condemned by their peers, were pardoned by his majesty. Sir Thomas Overbury's works in prose and verse were published at London, in 1753, in one volume 8vo.

Sir William Dugdale, a most industrious antiquary and historian in the seventeenth century, was born, September the 12th, 1605, at Shustocke in this county, and educated at the Free-school at Coventry. Having distinguished himself
early

early by his knowledge in antiquities, he was recommended by the celebrated Sir Henry Spelman, to Thomas, earl of Arundel, then earl marshal of England, who appointed him a pursuivant at arms extraordinary; and he afterwards rose, by the force of his own merit, through all the inferior degrees of the Herald's office, till at last, in 1677, he was created garter principal king at arms, and advanced to the honour of knighthood. During the civil wars he attended his majesty as Chester-herald; and when the garrisons of Warwick and Coventry refused to surrender, he proclaimed them traitors. Besides his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, his most celebrated performance, he wrote the *History of St. Paul's Cathedral in London*; the *Baronage of England*; *Origines Juridiciales*; *A short View of the late Troubles in England*, and several other pieces. He likewise assisted Mr. Dodsworth in compiling the *Monasticum Anglicanum*. He died February 10, 1686, and was interred in the parish church of his native town.






Henry Compton, bishop of London, in the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries, and one of the most eminent prelates that ever sat in that see, was the sixth and youngest son of Spencer Compton, the second earl of Northampton; and was born at Compton in Warwickshire, in the year 1632. His father being slain, fighting on the king's side, in 1643, he was thereby deprived of that paternal care, which was so necessary for a person of his tender years; but by the direction of his mother he received an education, in every respect suitable to his high rank and quality. He was first sent to Oxford, where he studied three years, and afterwards to travel, which he did to great advantage. Returning to England soon after the restoration, he accepted a cornecy in the king's regiment of guards; but
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discovering a stronger passion for letters than for arms, he resigned his commission, and betook himself to the church. Having accordingly taken his degrees, and entered into orders, he became successively rector of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, canon of Christ-church, Oxford, master of St. Crosses hospital near Winchester, dean of the chapel royal, bishop of Oxford, and in 1675 was translated to the see of London. He was likewise appointed to superintend the education of the king's two neices, the princesses Mary and Anne; and this important trust he discharged to the entire satisfaction of his majesty and the public. Firmly attached to the church of England, he opposed, with the utmost zeal, the Papists and the Puritans, especially the former; and it was probably this circumstance, that, in the reign of king James the Second, exposed him so much to the resentment of that prince; who, for his refusing to suspend Dr. Sharp from preaching, suspended him from the execution of his episcopal office; a step which, almost as much as any other of that misguided monarch, contributed to hasten his own approaching ruin; and it was accordingly mentioned, among other arbitrary acts, in the declaration which was published by the prince of Orange. Upon that prince's arrival in England, bishop Compton exerted himself with great activity, in effecting the revolution, and in settling the government. He conveyed the princess Anne of Denmark from London; and was one of the two bishops, who made the majority for filling up the throne by a king; for when that important point was decided in the upper house, there were only fifty-one votes to forty-nine. From this time forward he continued to enjoy the favour of king William and queen Mary, as also of queen Anne, upon her ascending

ascending the throne ; and dying at Fulham, July the 7th, 1713, was interred in the church-yard of that place, agreeable to his own direction : for he was wont to say, “ that the church is for the living, and the church-yard for the dead.” His works were published after his death, in one volume 12mo. under the title of *Episcopalia*.



WESTMORELAND.






 HIS county takes its name from the nature of the soil, which is generally a moor or barren heath, and from its western situation, with respect to another moorish tract of mountains, sometimes called the English Apennine. It is bounded on the north by Cumberland; on the north-east by the bishopric of Durham; on the east by Yorkshire, on the south by Lancashire; and on the west by part of Lancashire and Cumberland. It extends about fifty miles in length from east to west, and forty in breadth from north to south, and is about one hundred and fifty in circumference. Orton, a market town, nearly in the center, is two hundred and thirty-three miles north-north-west of London.

Westmoreland is one of the counties which, in the time of the Romans, was inhabited by a tribe of ancient Britons called the Brigantes. In this county are traces of two Roman military ways, upon one of which several relicks of very remote antiquity have been discovered. It runs south-east from the city of Carlisle in Cumberland, to Penrith, near which it passes the river Eimot into Westmoreland; and crossing the county in nearly the same direction through Appleby, enters Yorkshire at Rearcross, north-east of Brough under Stanmore. The other Roman highway, commonly called the Maiden-way, enters the north-
 east

east part of this county at Kere, or Roy-cross, and from thence passies to Maiden castle, a small square fort, by some supposed to have been originally built by the Romans. After this it runs to Brough, and over Brough-fair hill. Then leaving Warcop on the left, it passies over Sandford-moor to Coupland Beckbrig, where, on the right are the ruined foundations of a noble round tower, and on the left is Ormside-hall; from whence it passies to Appleby, and to the camps on Crakerthorp-moor; then by Kirkby Thore, and through Sowerby. Afterwards it takes its course by Wingfield park to Harthall tree. From hence it extends directly westward to the Countess's pillar, erected by Anne, countess dowager of Pembroke, and adorned with coats of arms, dials, and other embellishments, with a small obelisk on the top, and an inscription on brass, in which it is observed, that this is the place where she parted with her mother, and that she left 4 l. a year, to be distributed to the poor of the parish of Brougham, every second of April for ever. From this pillar the way leads to Brougham castle, and from thence passies directly over Lowther bridge into Cumberland.

In the time of the Saxons, this county was subject to the kings of the Northumbers. In those early times the mountains in the southern part of this county were of great use in restraining the inroads of the Scots and Picts, and the inhabitants, being hardened and enured to war by their constant alarms and frequent skirmishes with their northern enemies, were considered as a kind of foldiers.

In the reign of William the First, this county seems to have been overlooked, either on account of its apparent barrenness, or its remoteness from the capital; for its lands were not disposed of till
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the reign of king John, who rewarded the great services of Robert de Vipont, who had been with him at the battle of Mirabel, where he gained a complete victory over the French, with a grant of the castles of Battle and Brough, and the whole bailiwick of Westmoreland.

The air of this county is sharp and cold, especially in the mountainous parts; but notwithstanding its abounding with lakes and marshes, it is very salubrious, and in the low lands and vallies, sweet and pleasant. A small part of it borders upon the sea, and the inhabitants, in general, live very comfortably, and enjoy all the necessaries and accommodations of life.

This county is watered by some lakes, or large bodies of water, which, in the north of England, are generally called Mercs. The principal of these are Winander-mere and Ulles-water.

Winander-mere, which probably received its name from its winding banks, lies to the south of Ambleside, upon the borders of Cumberland, in the western limits of the county, and is about ten miles in length from north to south, and two in breadth. The water is exceeding clear; it has several islands, and the bottom, which is a continued rock, is, in some places, very deep. Of this lake, and these islands, we shall give a particular description.

The Ullis-water is about six miles in length, and, in many places, two in breadth. It is situated in the north-west part of the county, and its southern extremity is about ten miles to the northward of Ambleside. This lake is supplied by six small streams, four of which are distinguished by the name of Glenkern river, Glenkwidin river, Glenkridden river, and Haws water, but the other two have no names.

The principal rivers are the Eden, the Loder, the Can, and the Lon.

The Eden rises at Mervel hill, near Askrig in Yorkshire, and runs across Westmoreland and Cumberland, upwards of thirty miles, in which course it is joined by twelve rivulets and brooks, some of which are considerable streams; it passes north-west till it joins the Eimot, by a village called Hornby.

The Eimot rises from the lake called Ullis-water, upon the borders of Cumberland, and running north by Penrith, falls into the Eden.

The Loder is supposed to have received its name from Gladdwr, a British word that signifies clear or limpid water. It issues from a lake called Broad-water, to the south-east of Ullis-water, and running north, falls into the Eimot, near Penrith.

The river Can, Ken, or Kent, rises from a lake called Kent-mere, near Ambleside, and running south-east, passes by Kendal, where, forming an angle, it runs south-west, and falls into a gulf of the Irish sea, at a village called Levens-bridge.

The Lon, Lone, or Lune, which gives name to a tract called Lonsdale, that is, the Vale of the Lon, rises near Kirby Lonsdale, and running south-west, after being augmented by several streams, passes into Lancashire, and running by the town of Lancaster, it falls in the Irish sea.

The other less considerable rivers of this county are the Blenkern-Beck, the Swindale-Beck, the Lavennet-Beck, and the Winster.

These lakes and rivers supply the county with plenty of fish; and the red char is said to be peculiar to the river Eden, Winander-mere, and Ullis-water, but it is also met with in five several lakes

lakes in Wales. These fish swim together in shoals, and though they appear on the surface of the water in summer, they will not suffer themselves to be taken; and the only season for catching them, is when they resort to the shallow parts of the lake, in order to spawn.

There are also in this county several mineral waters, particularly one at Kirkby Thower, a village eight miles east of Penrith. This is a weak purging chalybeate. It is exceeding clear, sweetish, and has a little of the taste of tea. It grows whitish with alcalies, and turns to a clear purple with the solution of silver; but it becomes of a pink purple with galls, a red purple with logwood, and a deep green with syrup of violets. A gallon contains one hundred and ninety grains of sediment, of which one hundred and forty are lime-stone, and fifty a calcareous nitre. The salt will not dissolve intirely in forty-eight times its own weight of distilled water; but it will turn of a pale green with syrup of violets. This water is a more powerful absorbent than any other of this kind, and will purge well, but not without it be drank to the quantity of three or four quarts.

At Shapmore, a marshy heath, between the mountains to the north of Shap, is a mineral water that seems to be of a sulphureous nature, for it has a strong foetid smell, and a sensible bitterness; but this soon goes off when it evaporates over the fire. It will curdle with soap, and let fall a large white sediment with the solution of pot-ashes. A gallon will yield three hundred and seventy-six grains of sediment, with a very small proportion of very white earth, which has a salt, pungent, bitter taste, and grows moist when exposed to the air. This water has been casually found to work by stool and urine, and three pints have proved a very strong

purge. It will cure inveterate piles, and is used by the common people to cure rheumatick pains in the joints, by rubbing it warm on the parts affected.

At Witherlake, a village seven miles south-west of Kendal, is a mineral spring that has a saltish taste, and in summer smells a little like sulphur, throwing up a whitish scum. With oil of tartar it lets fall a pearl-coloured sediment, and with galls it precipitates one that is purple. A gallon yields five hundred and forty-seven grains of sediment, consisting chiefly of a sea-salt and a calcarious earth, with a little mixture of a bitter, purging salt. From experiments made with it it appears, that it is chiefly impregnated with a sea-salt, combined with a kind of calcarious nitre, a little iron, and a small quantity of sulphur. It has been found of great use in the stone, gravel, worms, want of appetite, the cachexy, jaundice, and dropsy.

In Betham park, near Burton, is a petrefying spring, called the Dripping-well.

This county consists of two divisions, the barony of Westmoreland, sometimes called the Bottom, and the barony of Kendal. The barony of Westmoreland, which includes the north part of the county, is an open, champain country, twenty miles long and fourteen broad, consisting of arable and pasture land. The barony of Kendal, which is so called from the town of that name, comprehends the south part of the county, and is very mountainous; it has, however, fruitful vallies, and even many of the mountains yield pasture for sheep and cattle, while others are not only barren, but seem formed of rocks thrown together by the hand of discord, and frightful deserts, laid waste by the piercing storms of the north. The roads, or rather paths between the
mountains,

mountains, are often frightful beyond description. One in particular, about a mile from Wildbore-Fell, deserves notice. It runs along the side of an almost perpendicular mountain, and is not above six feet wide. Above, enormous projections of rocks hang over the head of the traveller, and threaten to crush him by their fall; while far below, a rapid torrent tumbles headlong into the valley, and with its bellowing noise, excites a terror in the mind that language cannot paint. Not a shrub nor blade of grass enlivens the prospect, the whole side of the mountain appearing as if blasted by lightning. But though the general aspect of this part of the country is so frightful, and the roads, in some parts, remarkably dangerous, yet between these mountains are vallies equally remarkable for their beauty and fertility. One of these we shall describe, from a letter sent by a gentleman who travelled thither, in order to visit a friend, who resided in that delightful retreat. It is of a circular form, about a mile in diameter, and surrounded by prodigious mountains, whose tops, except those to the south, are concealed in the clouds. Between these mountains are two breaches, the only passages into this delightful valley; one to the west, the other on the south. Through the latter, a large stream of water flows from a lake, situated on the south side of the valley, and supplied by two cataracts, which fall from rock to rock, down the sides of the mountains. The declivity of the northern hills, being exposed to the prolific rays of the sun, produces plenty of corn, and the cultivated parts are bounded by trees, whose lovely verdure, contrasted with the yellow ears of waving corn, and the glowing blossoms of flowery shrubs, in the fences of the corn fields, exhibit the most delightful prospect. The greatest part of the valley itself is divided in-

to fields of pasture, on which abundance of horned cattle and sheep are constantly fed. The above mentioned lake is well stored with fish of various kinds, and several small islands interspersed in it, add greatly to the beauty of this luxuriant retreat, which affords every thing necessary to render life agreeable.

One of the cascades, that supply the lake with water, rushes down the mountain's side in a fine sheet of water, foaming among the rocks, till it reaches the valley, and from thence glides along a stony channel into the lake. The other is much less, and its course down the declivity not so rapid; but its various falls and windings among the rocks, render it more pleasing to the sight than the former. Facing this small cascade, at the foot of the northern mountains, are a chapel and a few farm-houses and cottages, the dwellings of husbandmen, the only inhabitants of this unfrequented vale. But the declivity of the southern mountains, which face the north, and thence enjoy the benefit of the solar rays, only a small part of the year, exhibit a picture of desolation, a dreary waste of naked rocks and tremendous precipices, whose forbidding aspect, forms a striking contrast to the luxuriant parts, and renders the prospect more pleasing and delightful.

The western mountains of this county are supposed to contain vast quantities of copper-ore, and some veins of gold; but as the expence of getting the ores, on account of their depth and other inconveniencies, have been found more than equivalent to the value of the metals obtained, the design of working those mines has been laid aside.

With respect to the moorish grounds of this county, their spongy surface serves the inhabitants for

for firing, where they have no coals, and the turf is called peat.

The hills are stocked with grouse, both black and red. The red game breed on the top of the hills, and stay all the year round; but the black frequent the bottom, and when they are strong enough, fly into Cumberland and Northumberland, but return hither in summer to breed. The small cattle called runts, and the sheep that graze upon the mountains, venture so near the precipices, that they seem to run a great hazard of falling down. The runt stands with one side towards the declivity, while the sheep feed with their heads towards it.

With respect to the husbandry of this county, it is various. Around Burton, particularly about Holm, the soil is a light loam, on a lime stone, with some of sand; and is let from 6 s. 8 d. to 3 l. an acre, and at an average, about a guinea; and the farms are from 20 l. to 80 l. a year. With respect to their course of husbandry, they proceed thus: 1. fallow. 2. wheat. 3. barley. 4. oats, and then let it lie to graze itself; and in other farms, 1. fallow. 2. wheat. 3. barley. 4. clover. 5. wheat. 6. oats. 7. barley. 8. oats, and then lie as before.

With respect to wheat, they sow two bushels about Michaelmas, and reap from twelve to fifteen. They plow twice for barley, and about the end of April or beginning of May, sow somewhat less than three bushels, and reckon the produce, at an average, at twenty. They plow but once for oats, and about the time of barley-sowing, sow four bushels on an acre. They cultivate some beans, plow but once, sow two bushels on an acre in March or April, never hoe, and on an average, gain twenty-three bushels. For rye, they plow but once, sow two bushels, and reckon

the crop from twelve to fifteen. Their culture of potatoes is as follows: they dung the ground well, lay eighteen bushels of the slices on the dung, and then dig trenches two spits wide, and cover the sets, which are laid seven inches square, with the turf and mould that rise; and if weeds come, they draw them out by hand. The crop, at an average, is one hundred and eighty bushels per acre. After them, they sow barley, and get thirty bushels an acre. This is a very indolent method.

As to manure, they have but little; lime has been lately introduced among them, and they lay ninety or a hundred bushels of it on an acre, to fallow for wheat; the lime costs four pence half-penny a bushel. They are not acquainted with pairing and burning; they stack their hay in houses, but know nothing of chopping their straw.

Good grass they let from 2 l. to 3 l. an acre, and use it chiefly for the dairy. An acre and a quarter, or an acre and a half, they reckon sufficient for the summer feed of a cow; and an acre to keep four or five sheep. Their cows give four gallons of milk a day, on an average. To ten cows, they keep two or three swine; sheep, they reckon hurtful among milch-cows; their flocks are from twenty to one hundred and fifty, and their profit 5 or 6 s. a sheep. These they keep all the year in the field.

In the tillage of their land, they reckon four horses necessary for fifty acres of arable land; use three or four in a plough, and do three roods a day.

The soil about Shapp is generally a loam upon a lime-stone, in some places thin, but in others deep, and lets from 1 s. to 20 s. an acre; but the inclosures generally at 20 s. Their course is

as follows. 1. break up and sow oats. 2. oats again. 3. barley. 4. oats, and then fallow. This is a very bad method.

They plow but once for barley, sow two bushels, and gain about twenty. For oats they give three or four plowings, sow seven bushels and a half, and gain thirty-five in return. They use two or three horses in a plough, which generally do an acre a day.

Good grass lets at 20 s. and 25 s. an acre; it is used both for the dairy and fattening, but chiefly the latter; and an acre is sufficient to keep a cow or six sheep, through the summer. The winter food of the cows is, in general, hay, but some straw.

The vegetable productions growing wild in this county are the following.

Small moss maiden-hair, with leaves divided into two or three segments, *Adiantum petraeum perpusillum Anglicum foliis bifidis vel trifidis*. Found on Buzzard rough crag, near Wrenose.

Broad leaved mountain garlick, with purple flowers, *Allium sylvestre amphicarpon foliis porraceis, floribus & nucleis purpureis*. An allium seu moly montanum primum, Cluf. In Troutbeck-holm, by Great Strickland.

Small bistort, or snakeweed, *Bistorta minor nostras*, Park. In several places of this county, as at Crosby Ravensworth.

Eye-bright cow-wheat, with short blunt leaves, *Crataegonon foliis brevibus obtusis Westmorlandicum*. Near Orton, by the side of a rivulet, running by the way that leads thence to Crosby.

Birds cherry, *Cerasus avium sive padus Theophrasti*. Common among the mountains.

The least wild heart-cherry-tree, vulgarly called the merry-tree, *Cerasus sylvestris fructu minimo cordiformi*, P. B. About Rosgill.

Hoary dwarf mountain cistus, or holy-rose, with cats-foot leaves, *Chamaecistus seu helianthemum folio philosellae minoris Fuchsi*, J. B. On some rocks near Kendal.

Dwarf vernal gentian, *Gentianella fugax verna seu praecox*. On the back side of Helse-fell-nab, near Kendal, as also in the parks on the other side of Kendal, on the back of Birkhog. It begins to flower in April, and continues to flower till June.

Crow-foot cranesbill, with a party-coloured flower, *Geranium batrachoides flore eleganter variegato*. In Old Deer-park, by Thornthwait. This, though it may be but an accidental variety, yet is so ornamental to a garden, that it deserves to be taken notice of.

Mountain crow-foot cranesbill, *Geranium batrachoides montanum nostras*. In the hedges, and among the bushes in the mountainous meadows and pastures of this county.

Stone fern, with slender brittle stalks and finely cut leaves, *Filix saxatilis caule tenui fragili*. *Adiantum album folio filicis*, J. B. On old stone walls and rocks, plentifully.

Small flowering stone-fern, *Filicula petraea crispa seu adiantum album floridum perelegans*. At the bottom of stone walls made up with earth in Orton parish, and other places, plentifully.

The lesser branched fern, *Filix ramosa minor*, J. B. On the sides of the mountains, in shady places especially.

Water gladiole, *Leucoium palustre flore subcoeruleo*, C. B. In a pool called Huls-water, and in Winander-mere, plentifully.

Grass upon grass, *Gramen sparteum spicâ foliaceâ gramineâ majus*, P. B. In an isle called Householm, in Huls-water.

The lesser white flowered bastard hellebore, *Helleborine minor flore albo*, Park. In Sir John Lowther's wood, directly against Askham-hall.

The smoother broad-leaved bushy hawkweed, *Hieracium fruticosum latifolium glabrum*, Park. Near a lake called Huls-water.

Round-leaved rough hawkweed, with a long stalk, *Hieracium macrocaulon hirsutum folio rotundiore*, D. Lawson. By Bucbarrow-well, in long Sledale.

Small rush, with its shaft produced to a great length above its compact panicle, *Juncus parvus calamo seu scapo supra paniculam compactam longius producto Newtoni*. Not far from Ambleside.

Mountain dwarf juniper, called by the country people savine, as well here as in Wales, *Juniperus Alpina*, J. B. Clus. Park. Upon the tops of the mountains.

Narrow leaved lilly-convally, *Lilium convallium angustifolium*, D. Lawson. By Water-fall bridge, and elsewhere in this county.

Common spignell, or meu, *Meum*, Ger. *vulgatius*, Park. *foliis anethi*, C. B. About two miles from Sedberg, in the way to Orton, abundantly in the meadows and pastures, where it is known to all the country people by the name of bald-money, or (as they pronounce it) bawd-money.

Round-leaved mountain-sorrel, *Oxalis seu acetosa rotundifolia repens Eboracensis folio in medio deliquium patiente*, Moris. Hist. In Long Sledale, near Bucbarrow-well, and all along the rivulet that runs by the well, for a mile or more. This never degenerates into the common Roman or French sorrel.

Codded arsmart, quick in hand, touch me not, *Noli me tangere*, *sive persicaria siliquosa*, Park. On the banks of Winander-mere, near Amble-side, and in many other places, plentifully.

Cross-wort madder, *Rubia erecta quadrifolia*, J. B. Near Orton, Winander-mere, and elsewhere, plentifully.

Bay-leaved sweet willow, *Salix folio laureo sive lato glabro odorato*, P. B. Frequent by the river sides, in the meadows among the mountains.

Cinque-foil ladies mantle, *Tormentilla argentea*, Park, *Alpina folio sericeo*. On the rocks by the side of the lake called Ulles-water.

The great billberry bush, *Vitis idaea magna sive myrtillus grandis*, J. B. In the forest of Whinfield.

Hares-tail-rush, or moss-crops, *Gramen junco-ides lanatum alterum Danicum*, Park. On mosses and boggy places.

With respect to the civil and ecclesiastical divisions, each of these is divided into two wards, and each ward into constablewicks, the number of which does not appear. It is remarkable that Westmoreland was never divided, either into hundreds, wapentakes, or rapes, like other counties, the reason of which is supposed to be, because the inhabitants paid no subsidies, they having been thought sufficiently charged, in being obliged to defend that part of the kingdom against the Scots. This county is seated in the province of York : that part of it, called the barony of Westmoreland, is comprehended in the diocese of Carlisle, and the other part, called the barony of Kendal, in the diocese of Chester, both baronies containing thirty-two large parishes. Westmoreland has no city, and only contains eight market

TOWNS,

towns, namely, Ambleside, Appleby, Brough, Burton, Kendal, Kirkby-Lonsdale, Kirkby-Steven, and Orton. It sends only four members to parliament, that is, two knights of the shire for the county, and two burgeses for the borough of Appleby.

We shall enter this county by the road from Lancaster to Kendal. Near the borders of Lancashire is BURTON, a town seated in a valley, near Farlton-knot hill, at the distance of two hundred and forty-four miles north-north-west of London. This is a thoroughfare town, on the road from Lancaster to Carlisle. It is about a quarter of a mile in length, and has a small market on Tuesdays, but no fair.

Four miles to the north by west of Burton is MILTHORP, a village seated about a mile and a half to the west of the road to Kendal, upon an arm of the sea, near the mouth of the river Ken. Commodities are brought hither in small vessels from Lancashire, and here is a fair on the 12th of May, for horned cattle, horses and sheep.

About twelve miles to the north of Burton is KENDAL, or KIRKBY KENDAL, which signifies a vale on the river Ken, or Kent, which runs near it, along the valley, in a stony channel, at the distance of two hundred and fifty-six miles north-north-west of London. Dr. Gale would have this place to be the Brovonaca of Antoninus; and Camden was once of opinion, that it was the old Roman station called Concangium, but he afterwards altered his mind; however, Horsley fixes Concangium here or near it, and indeed there are still to be seen at this place undeniable evidences of its having been a Roman station; for Roman inscriptions and altars still remain here; urns have been found in a bank laid open by the river, and stones and pieces of Roman bricks continue to be

thrown up by the plough. Several Roman coins and seals have also been found here, one of which is very curious, and is supposed to be Janus quadrifons; there has likewise been found a medal of Faustina. The ramparts of the ancient fort are very discernable, and there was lately a faint appearance of the ditch, though much levelled. The station measures about six chains from north to south, and consequently contained five acres of ground. The town is supposed to have stood between the fort and the water, on the west side; for here they still plow up cement and stones. There are also two or three tumuli or barrows at a small distance within sight of the station. This fort, from its situation, overlooks a fine vale, and is encompassed with high hills, which on all sides terminate the view. On the west side of Kendal is a round artificial mount, within sight of the station, very like the exploratory mounts in other places, especially near military ways; but whether it be Roman, and had a relation to the station, or more modern, and raised with a view to the castle, over against which it is placed, at about the distance of half a mile, is not easy to determine. At what time, or by whom Kendal castle was built, we cannot find in history; but it may be presumed, that it was the mansion of the ancient barons of Kendal, the first of whom was Ivo Taleboys, of whose posterity William, by consent of Henry the Second, called himself William of Lancaster. Of the remains of this structure we have given an engraved view.

Kendal is now a large, handsome, well built, and well paved town, pleasantly seated on the river Ken, or Kent. It was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and is at present governed under a charter of king James the First, by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgeses,
a town-



The East View of Kendal Castle, in the County of Westmorland.

1. Kendal Town.

a town-clerk, and two attornies, with other subordinate officers. It has seven trading companies; the mercers, sheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylors, and pewterers, who have each a distinct hall; and here are kept the sessions of the peace for that part of the county called the barony of Kendal. This is the largest town in the county, it being much superior to Appleby in trade, wealth, buildings, and number of inhabitants. It chiefly consists of two great streets neatly paved, crossing each other. It stands on the west side of the river, over which there are two stone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the castle. The church is a large and handsome structure, supported by five rows of pillars; and there belong to it twelve chapels of ease. On the side of the church-yard is a well endowed free-school, which has exhibitions for some scholars to Queen's college in Oxford. Here is also a charity-school for sixteen boys and ten girls, who are all cloathed and taught. Kendal has had a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture ever since the reign of Edward the Third, and particular laws were enacted for regulating the cloth made in this town, as early as the reigns of Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth. This town is famous for several manufactories; the chief of them is that of knit stockings, in which it is computed that five thousand hands are employed, including one hundred and twenty wool-combers, and six hundred spinners; and they are said to make five hundred and fifty dozen a week. The making of what is called Kendal cottons, is likewise a considerable manufacture of this town. These are made of Westmoreland wool, which is very coarse, and are chiefly for exportation or sailors jackets; and this branch employs three or four hundred hands, particularly spinners, weavers, and sheermen.

Another

Another principal branch of manufacture is linsley woolsey, made chiefly for home consumption, in which about five hundred weavers are employed, the wool being mostly spun by the families of the farmers and labourers, who bring it to market. Here are also about a hundred tanners; and likewise about a hundred hands are employed in the article of silk; these receive the waste silk from London, boil it in soap, comb, spin, dress, and then send it back to London.

Kendal has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, held on the 6th of May, for horned cattle, and on the 8th of November, for horned cattle, horses and sheep. At this town provisions are very plentiful and cheap: fat stubble-geese are sold at 1 s. 4 d. each; fat fowls at 1 s. a couple; fat ducks at the same price. Wild-fowl and game are in such plenty, that woodcocks are often sold at two pence a piece; and partridges are sold cheap in the market. Fish is in great plenty, and trout frequently sold at a penny a pound.

From Kendal you have a view of the famous lake, called Winander-meer, which is situated ten miles to the west, and is the longest lake in England, it being, as we have already observed, fifteen miles in length, and from two miles to half a mile in breadth, and is, in many places, beautifully scattered with islands. The shores consist, in some places, of fine ridges of hills, in others, of craggy rocks, in some, waving inclosures, and in others, of the finest hanging woods. Several villages, and a market town named Ambleside, are situated on its banks; and there being some business carried on upon it, it is not uncommon to see barges with spreading sails. All these circumstances give it a very cheerful appearance.

On taking boat at the village of Bonus, you row first to the Island, thus called by way of pre-eminence, on account of its being the largest in

the lake, it containing between thirty and forty acres of land. The view from the south end is very fine, the lake there presents a noble sheet of water, stretching away for several miles, and bounded in front by distant mountains. The shores are beautifully indented by promontories, covered with wood, and jetting into the water, in the most picturesque stile imaginable. This view is broke in one part by Berkshire island, an elegant spot, finely wooded, and in another, by Crow island, almost covered with wood. The eastern shore exhibits a most beautiful variety. In some places, waving inclosures of corn and grass, rise one above another, and present to the eye a scenery beyond the brightest ideas of painting. In others, shrubby spots and pendant woods, hang down to the very edge of the water. In some places, these woods are broke by a few small grass inclosures of the sweetest verdure; and in others, run round large circuits of them; and rising to the higher grounds, lose themselves in the wilds above. Here you see slips of land running into the lake, covered with trees, that seem to rise from the water: there a boldly indented shore, swelling into fine bays, and skirted with spreading trees: an edging as elegant as was ever fancied by Claud himself. The village is seen through scattered trees, in a sweet situation, on the bank of a bay, formed by a promontory of wood, behind which is a sweep of inclosures, rising one above another. To the north, you look upon a noble range of irregular mountains, which are finely contrasted with the other more beautiful shores. The western is a fine sweep of craggy rocks, here and there fringed with wood. Advancing to the very farthest point of land, these objects are varied, and new ones appear, that are truly beautiful. Moving from this end of the island, along its

west coast, the view is extremely picturesque. The streight between it and the main land is broke by three islands, two of them closely covered with wood; the other, a long slip, scattered with tall upright trees, through the stems of which, and under the thick shade of their spreading tops, the water is seen glittering with the sun-beams; a landscape truly delicious. From the north end of the island, you see full in front, a noble sweep of mountains, one in particular of a circular form, rising out of a vast hollow among the rest, and over-topped by the others, appearing romantic in the highest degree. A little to the right of it, you command a noble cultivated hill, intersected by hedges, trees, and scattered woods, that reach to the very top. More to the right, the eye is delighted with the most elegant waves of cultivated inclosures that can be conceived, rising to the view in the most picturesque varieties of landscape. To the left is a vast range of rocks and mountains, which, in the boldest manner, project into the lake.

On your sailing from this noble island to that of Berkshire, a little hilly wood of scattered trees, the views are various, rich, and picturesque; bounded by a noble variety of shores. To the right, most beautiful waving hills of inclosures; some just rising so as to shew their hedges distinctly, and others hanging full to the eye, beneath a boundary of rough hills, and wild uncultivated ground. To the east you look upon a fine bank of inclosures, elegantly scattered with trees. To the south the lake is lost between two promontories, projecting into it, and leaving a fine streight between: one is high and rocky, the other a line of waving wood and inclosures; and beyond are distant hills, which complete the view. The western prospect extends to a range
of

of craggy hills, some most beautifully fringed with hanging woods, and cut in the middle by a cultivated wave of inclosures, broken by woods, hedges, clumps, and scattered trees, rising one above another, in the most picturesque irregularity.

On sailing across the lake, from Berkshire island, to the shore, under these inclosures, which are called Round Tables, nothing can be more exquisite than the view, as you move, of a fine long grass inclosure, at the water's edge, on the opposite shore, bounded by fine woods, except to the lake, and edged with some spreading trees, through which the view of the grass is truly picturesque. Other waving slopes of inclosures to the right, hang to the lake, under the shade of a rough, wild hill, down to a skirting of wood on the water's edge, in the finest manner. Behind the rocky cliffs of Fourness Fells, have a noble appearance, crowned with a sweep of wood.

On sailing under the western shore you command most beautiful landscapes on the opposite one, consisting of the finest banks of cultivated inclosures, scattered with trees, clumps of wood, and farm-houses, the fields, in some places, dipping in the very lake; in others, thick woods rising from the waters; scenes, says our author, which call for the pencil of a genius, to catch graces from nature, beyond the reach of the most elaborate art.

Coming to Ling-Holm, a small rocky island, with a few trees on it, you have a double view of the two shores finely contrasted; the western spread with noble hanging woods, and the eastern, cultivated hills waving to the eye, in the finest inequalities of surface, while the distant hills are seen in a bold stile, over the low inclosures of Rawlinson's Nab, a promontory to the south. Land-
ing

ing on the point of that promontory the view is very noble, particularly that to the north. Berkshire island breaks the sheet of water in one place, and adds to the picturesque variety of the scene, without injuring its noble simplicity. Common Nab, a promontory from the east shore projects into it, in another place, elegantly variegated with wood and inclosures, waving over sloping hills, and crowned with a rough uncultivated ground. This end of the lake is bounded by the noble hills of cultivated inclosures already mentioned, which are viewed from hence to much advantage, and rise from the shore with great magnificence. To the left is a ridge of hanging woods, spread over wild romantic ground, that breaks into bold, abrupt projections, contrasting the elegance of the opposite beautiful shore, in the finest manner.

The ingenious author of the Six months tour thro' the North of England, of whose description of the beautiful scenes in this lake we have here given an abstract, leads the reader to the side of a large ridge of hills, that form the eastern boundaries of the lake, and affords a most enchanting prospect of the whole, and of the neighbouring country. " You look down, says he, upon a
 " noble winding valley, about twelve miles long,
 " every where inclosed with grounds, which rise
 " in a very bold and various manner; in some
 " places bulging into mountains, abrupt, wild,
 " and uncultivated; in others, breaking into
 " rocks, craggy, pointed, and irregular. Here,
 " rising into hills covered with the noblest woods,
 " presenting a gloomy brownness of shade, almost
 " from the clouds, to the reflection of the trees
 " in the limpid water, they so beautifully skirt:
 " there, waving in glorious slopes of cultivated
 " inclosures, adorned in the sweetest manner with
 " every object that can give variety to art, or ele-
 " gance

“ gance to nature ; trees, woods, villages, houses,
 “ farms, scattered with picturesque confusion,
 “ and waving to the eye in the most romantic
 “ landscapes, that nature can exhibit.

“ This valley, so beautifully inclosed, is floated
 “ by the lake, which spreads forth to the right
 “ and left in one vast but irregular expanse of
 “ transparent water. A more noble object can
 “ hardly be imagined. Its immediate shore is
 “ traced in every variety of line that fancy can
 “ imagine, sometimes contracting the lake into
 “ the appearance of a noble winding river ; at
 “ others retiring from it, and opening large swell-
 “ ling bays, as if for navies to anchor in ; pro-
 “ montories spread with woods, or scattered with
 “ trees and inclosures, projecting into the water
 “ in the most picturesque stile imaginable : rocky
 “ points breaking the shore, and rearing their
 “ bold heads above the water. In a word, a va-
 “ riety that amazes the beholder.

“ But what finishes the scene with an elegance
 “ too delicious to be imagined, is, this beautiful
 “ sheet of water being dotted with no less than
 “ ten islands, distinctly commanded by the eye ;
 “ all of the most bewitching beauty. The large
 “ one presents a waving various line, which rises
 “ from the water in the most picturesque inequali-
 “ ties of surface : high land in one place, low in
 “ another ; clumps of trees in this spot, scatter-
 “ ed ones in that ; adorned by a farm-house on
 “ the water’s edge, and backed with a little
 “ wood, vyeing in simple elegance with Boro-
 “ mean palaces. Some of the smaller isles rising
 “ from the lake like little hills of wood, some
 “ only scattered with trees, and others of grass
 “ of the finest verdure : a more beautiful variety
 “ no where to be seen.”

Twelve miles to the south-east of Kendal is **KIRKBY LONSDALE**, that is, the church or kirk in the dale of the river Lone, it standing in a vale by the river Lone, two hundred and thirty-two miles north-west of London. It is a large, well built town, has a handsome church, and a good stone bridge over the river. It is well inhabited, and is the best town in the county, except Kendal. Here was an hospital of lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard, as early as the reign of king Henry the Second, but at the time of the dissolution, its revenues were valued at no more than 11 l. 4 s. 3 d. a year.

It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one on Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle; and the other on the 21st of December, for woollen cloth.

At **WELLINGTON**, near Kirkby Lonsdale, is a bridge over the river Lone, which, for its antiquity and curious workmanship, exceeds any in the north of England. It consists of three semi-circular arches, and is, by some, supposed to be a work of the Romans, but others think it of later date. It is entirely built of a fine free stone, truly squared, the stones almost all of a size, and the joints are so firm and even, that they are hardly to be discovered. The arches are all turned with mouldings at the edges, and the whole design has been executed with the utmost exactness, both for strength and beauty. The water under the middle arch is fifteen feet in summer, when the river is very low, and in winter it is almost twice as deep, and vastly rapid.

We shall now return back to Kendal, and proceed thirteen miles west by south to **AMBLESIDE**, which is seated near the north end of the great and beautiful lake Winander-meer, two hundred and sixty-seven miles north-north-west of London.

It was anciently a large city, as appears from the ruins of walls and the scattered heaps of rubbish, with some remains of a fort, six hundred and sixty feet in length, four hundred in breadth, and secured by a ditch and rampart. That this was a work of the Romans appears from a variety of circumstances, such as the bricks, small urns, glass vials, Roman coins and medals in gold, silver and copper, round stones resembling mill-stones, used by the Romans in building large pillars, and the paved ways leading to it. Camden was once of opinion, that this was the Amboglana in the Notitia, but this is not probable; and, indeed, in another place, he fixes that station at Willeford in Cumberland; and Horsley, who has examined these matters with, perhaps, greater accuracy than any before him, informs us, that the ancient name of this place was Dictus. This town has a considerable manufacture of cloth, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, the first held on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for horned cattle; and the other on the 29th of October, for horned cattle and sheep.

About a mile to the north of Ambleside is RIDAL-HALL, a large, convenient and ancient structure; and in this lordship is a very high mountain called RIDAL-HEAD, from the summit of which is a very extensive prospect, for in a clear day Lancaster castle may be seen, and even the country at a considerable distance beyond it.

We shall now again return back to Kendal, and proceed fifteen miles north by south to ORTON, or OVERTON, which is a small place, seated in a healthy country, quite destitute of wood, two hundred and seventy-one miles north-north-west of London. It has a market on Fridays, and two fairs, held on the 21 of May, for black cattle,
and

and the Friday before Whit-Sunday, for black cattle and sheep.

At a small distance from this town is a high hill, which had formerly a beacon on the top, and is still called Orton Beacon.

Eight miles west of Orton is SHAPP, formerly called HEP, or HEPPE, a small village, once famous for an abbey, first built by Thomas, the son of Gospatrick, in honour of St. Mary Magdalen, at Preston, in the barony of Kendal; but afterwards removed hither by the founder, and by him endowed with lands and various privileges, among which was that of taking what wood they pleased out of his forest, and grinding at his mill toll-free; he also gave them pasture in and about Swindale for sixty cows, twenty mares, five hundred sheep, &c. All these gifts and privileges were confirmed by Robert de Vipont, lord of Westmoreland, and at the dissolution the revenue of this abbey was valued by Dugdale at 154 l. 17 s. 7 d. and by Speed at 166 l. 10 s. 6 d. per annum. The present proprietor is Sir James Lowther, Bart. This village has a fair on the 4th of May, for horned cattle.

John Mill, a learned divine in the seventeenth century, was born at Shapp, about the year 1645, and educated at Queen's college in Oxford, of which he was chosen a fellow. Having finished his studies, and entered into orders, he became a most eminent preacher and tutor; and was made minor prebendary in the cathedral of Exeter. In 1681, he took the degree of doctor of divinity; and about the same time was appointed chaplain in ordinary to king Charles the Second. In 1685 he was elected principal of St. Edmund's hall in Oxford, and in 1704 obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury. His beautiful edition of the Greek Testament was published about a fortnight

fortnight before his death, which happened on the 23d day of June, 1707.

From Shapp a road leads to HAWS-WATER, a lake some miles to the westward, extending for some distance along the side of a hill, that commands a fine view of Ponton-Vale, which is several miles in length, of an oblong figure, cut into inclosures of a delightful verdure, and scattered in the most picturesque manner, with villages, clumps of wood, houses and bridges. A fine river takes a beautiful course through it, and its opposite bank is a large ridge of mountains. The approach to the lake is very picturesque: you pass between two high ridges of mountains, the bottom finely spread with inclosures. The lake is a small one, it being only about three miles long, in some places half a mile over, and in others a quarter. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of inclosures, so that it consists of two sheets of water. The upper end of it is quite inclosed with bold, steep, craggy rocks and mountains; and in the center of the end, are a few little inclosures at their feet, waving upwards in a very beautiful manner. On the south side of the lake is a noble ridge of mountains, very bold and prominent down to the water's edge, bulging out in the center in a fine pendant broad head, that is venerably magnificent. This, with the view of the first sheet of the lake, losing itself in the second, among hills, rocks, and woods, is picturesque. The opposite shore consists of inclosures rising one above another, and crowned with craggy rocks.

To the northward of Shapp is the town of LOWTHER, near which is a seat belonging to Sir James Lowther, Bart. The house is not so striking as the plantations, which are laid out with much taste, and are of great extent. Near the
road

road is seated New Lowther, where Sir James is building a town that is to consist of three hundred houses, for the use of such of his domestics, and other people as are married: for he not only encourages all to marry, but keeps them in his service after they have families; and every couple finds a residence here, and has an annual allowance of coals. An excellent method of promoting population.

We have already given a very particular description of Kendal; but it will not be improper to mention here the road which leads from Shapp to that town, from which it is fifteen miles distant, twelve of which are a continued chain of mountainous moors, entirely uncultivated; a dreary prospect that fills the mind with melancholy, yet the soil itself is capable of cultivation, and of being applied to profitable uses. Much of it is of a good depth, and a spontaneous growth of vegetables proves, that the nature of the land is fit for many valuable purposes. But after crossing this dreary tract, and arriving within three miles of Kendal, you at once look down from this desolate country, upon one of the finest landscapes in the world; a noble range of fertile enclosures, richly enamelled with the most beautiful verdure; and coming to the brow of the hill, have a view of a most elegant variegated tract of waving inclosures spreading over hills, and hanging to the eye in the most picturesque and pleasing manner that fancy can conceive.

Eight miles south by east of Orton is APPLEBY, which is pleasantly seated on the north bank of the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, two hundred and seventy-nine miles north-west of London. This is a place of great antiquity, and is supposed by Horsley to be the Roman town called

led Galacum, though that station has, since Camden's time, been generally placed at Kirby-Thure; but that Appleby was the Galacum of the Romans, appears from its situation being more agreeable to the distance mentioned in the Itinerary. Some suppose it to have been Aballaba, one of the stations by the line of the vallum, mentioned in the Notitia; but Horsley has plainly proved, that this station was nearer the wall; and as for the station at Kirby-Thure, he has shewn it to be the Brovonacae of the Romans. In more modern times here was a house of White friars, said to be founded by lord Vesey, lord Percy, and the lord Clifford, in the year 1281.

Appleby is the county town, and is supposed formerly to have had sheriffs of its own, and to have been a county of itself. King Henry the First gave it privileges equal to those of the city of York, and these were confirmed by Henry the Second, Henry the Third, and other succeeding kings. In the reign of king Edward the First it had a mayor and two provosts, and is at present governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a common-council, and two serjeants at mace. It is now, however, greatly gone to decay, and is far from being the richest and handsomest town in the county. It chiefly consists of one broad street, which runs with an easy ascent from north to south. At one end of this street is a castle, fortified by the river, and by large trenches, where the river does not surround it. This castle was given by king John to John de Vipont, or de Veteriponte, as a reward for his good services. It remained in this family till the reign of king Henry the Third, when Robert de Vipont, joining in a rebellion with Montfert, earl of Leicester, was slain in the battle of Evesham, and his estate being seized, was given to Roger Clifford, and Ro-

ger de Leybourne, who had married his daughters. At length, upon the division of the Vipont's estate, this barony fell to the Cliffords, afterwards earls of Cumberland, the ancestors by the mother's side of the earls of Thanet, in whose noble family it still remains. Of this structure we have given an engraved view. A part of it is at present used as a common jail for malefactors.

Here are two churches, a free-school, and an hospital, founded in the year 1651, by the lady Anne, daughter and heiress of George, lord Clifford, and endowed for a governess and twelve other widows, commonly called the Mother and Twelve sisters. Appleby has also a town-hall, a county-jail, and a stone bridge over the river Eden.

Appleby suffered greatly in the wars between England and Scotland; and in the reigns of Henry the Second and Richard the Second, it was burnt to the ground. Besides, in 1598 it was depopulated by the plague; and from these desolations it never fully recovered. It sends two members to parliament, and has a good market on Saturdays, which is esteemed the best corn market in all these northern parts, with four fairs, held on Whitsun-Eve, for horned cattle; on Whitsun-Monday, for linen cloth and merchandize; on the 10th of June, for horned cattle and sheep; and on the 10th of August, for horses, sheep and linen cloth.

Two miles north-west of Appleby is CRACKENTHROP, a village famous for its hall or manor-house, where the lords of the manor have resided ever since the reign of William the Conqueror. It is said to stand on the military road called the Maiden way, near which have been discovered several remarkable camps, and other antiquities.



The North East View of Appleby Castle, in the County of Westmoreland.

At CRAWDUNDALE-WAITH, near Kirkby Thore, are several ditches, ramparts, and great mounts of earth, supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans; and upon a rough rock were found two imperfect inscriptions, one above the other; and upon the same rock was found a third inscription, intimating, that the Augustan legion encamped at this place.

KIRKBY THORE, or WHELP CASTLE, is seated four miles north by west of Appleby, which Horsley maintains to be the Brovonacae of Antoninus, it being thirteen miles from Voreda, and the same distance from Old Penrith. Some would have it to be the Galagum or Galatum of the Romans, but the distances, and the visible remains of the station, render it certain that it was Brovonacae; it also answers the distance from Brough under Stanmore, which is agreed to have been the ancient Verterae. It was doubtless a place of considerable note, and stood upon the old military road, called the Maiden way. Roman coins and urns have been frequently dug up, and a stone with the following inscription: DEO BELATVCADRO LIB. VOTV. M. FECIT IOLVS. It is believed that there was a temple here of the old Saxon god Thor, from whom our Thursday takes its name. A coin relating to this idol was some time ago discovered here, of the size of a silver groat: but for what purpose it was coined, antiquaries have not agreed.

About nine miles to the north-west of Kirkby Thore, and about a mile to the east of Pereth in Cumberland, is BROUGHAM castle, where Horsley concludes was the station called Brocavum, which, indeed, is the most general opinion. The station is now in plowed ground; it stands upon an old military way, and here Roman coins, al-

tars, and other antiquities, have been found at different times.

The above castle was part of the lordship of the Viponts, included in the barony of Appleby and Brough, given by king John to Robert de Vipont, from whose descendants it passed to the noble family of the Cliffords. Robert de Clifford entertained at this castle Robert Baliol, king of Scotland, when he came to hunt in the woods and chaces belonging to that nobleman. This castle, of which we have here given a view, at present belongs to the earl of Thanet.

At the confluence of the Loder and Eimot, near Brougham, a stone was dug up in the year 1602, inscribed to the memory of Constantine the Great, in these words

IMP. C. VAL. CONSTANTINO PIENT. AVG.

About three miles west of Brougham is a large round intrenchment, inclosing a plain area, which has two passages opposite to each other, and is called KING ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE. The trenches are on the inside, which shew it not to have been designed for a place of strength; but rather a sort of amphitheatre for juffs and tournaments. Near it is a stone fort in the form of a horse-shoe, opening towards the table, called king Arthur's castle. It is also named Mayburgh, or Maybrough, which in the Saxon tongue signifies the fort of union or alliance, a name which it is supposed to have derived from a peace concluded here in 926, between Athelstan king of England, Constantine king of Scotland, Hacval king of Wales, and other princes.

Nine miles east by south of Appleby is KIRKBY STEVEN, which is seated near the skirt of the hills, that separate this county from Yorkshire, two hundred and twenty-three miles north-north-west



The North West View of Brougham Castle, in the County of Westmoreland.

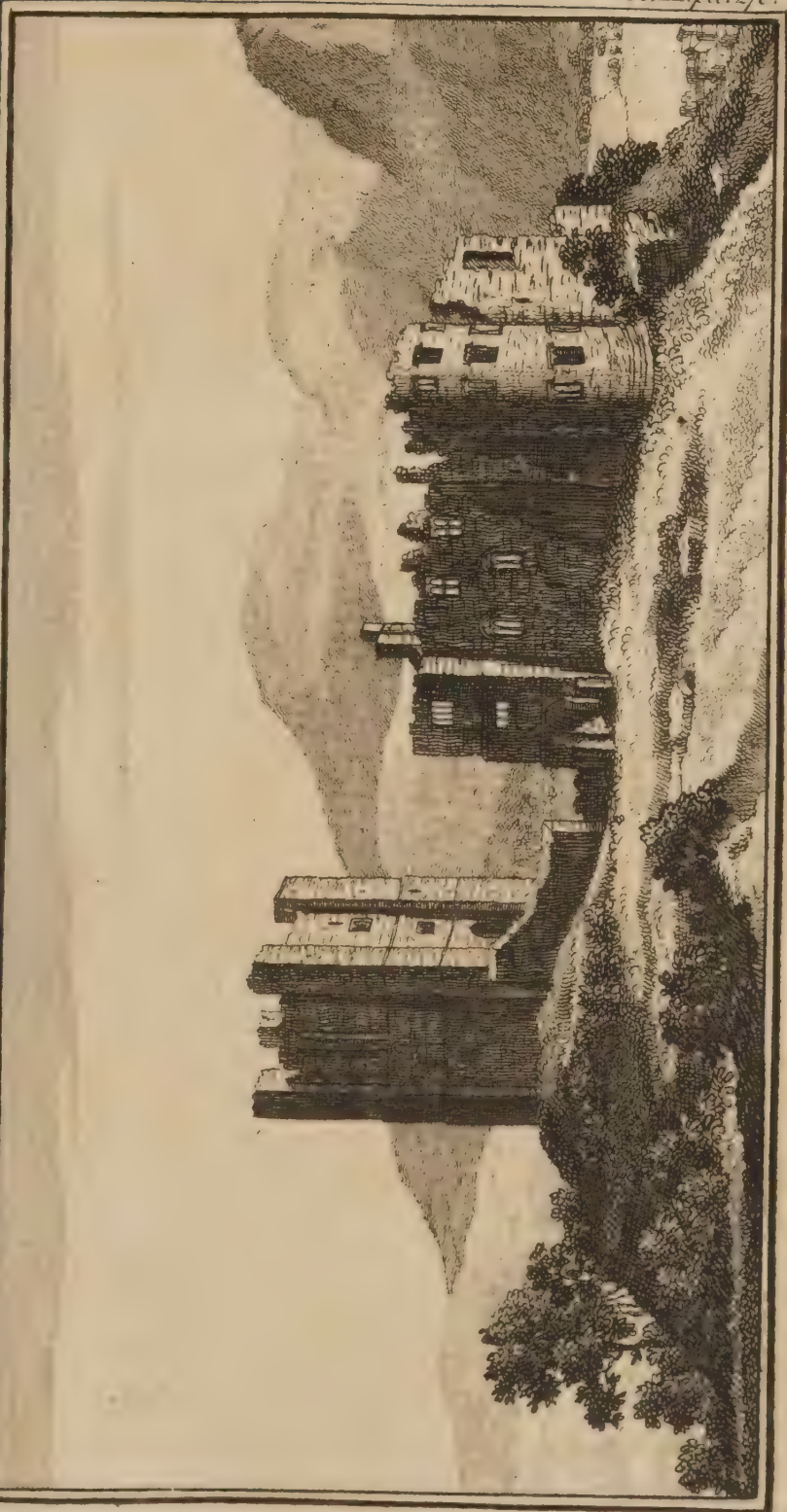
west of London, and has a handsome church; but a late author observes, that it is low, and the porch resembles the entrance into an hermit's cell. The steeple is built on a lime-stone rock, and has a new geometrical stair-case, turned round a cylindrical column, which leads into a decent gallery of good workmanship, at the west end of the church. The steeple is about fifty-four feet high, and has four bells of a considerable size; and the newest, which is much the largest, was put up in 1749. The carpenter who then new-hung them, having made his bargain for the old frames, it happened, that as he was throwing down the last piece, a great nail which he had not perceived, caught hold of his cloaths, and the piece of timber being heavy, drew him after it from a window forty-five feet high, and dashed out his brains against some of the timber he had thrown out before: an accident for which he was the more pitied, as he had just compleated his job, and was in haste to return with the money to his wife and family at Appleby. In this church are the monuments of several persons of high rank, and particularly of Andrew Herclay, earl of Carlisle, who was beheaded by order of Edward II. upon the pretence of his having betrayed the English army at Byland abbey, near York, into the hands of Bruce, king of Scotland, when Edward himself escaped with great difficulty, and is said to have condemned this nobleman, in order to confer the ignominy of his own misconduct on another. Here is also the family vault of the lord Wharton, which title is now extinct, through the misconduct of the late duke, who was remarkable for misapplying the greatest abilities. The town has a free-school, and a manufacture of yarn stockings; with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, held on Easter-Mon-

day, Whitfun-Tuesday, and St. Luke's old stile, for horned cattle, sheep and flax.

Three miles to the north of Kirkby Steven is **BROUGH**, or **BURGH UNDER STANMORE**, a name that signifies a borough under a stony mountain, which it received from its situation at the foot of a mountain called Stanmore. This town was the *Verterae* of the Romans, where a prefect was stationed with a band of the *directores*, which is proved from the course of the military way, the remains of which are, in general, so grand, and so rarely interrupted, that there is no difficulty about it. And on a neighbouring mountain called Brough-fair-hill, there are found tumuli or barrows, the ancient burying-places of the Roman soldiers. At Brough was a castle called Caesar's tower, which was accidentally consumed by fire in the year 1521, and was rebuilt in 1661, by the lady Anne Clifford, countess dowager of Pembroke, the sole daughter and heiress of George lord Clifford, after its having lain desolate one hundred and forty years. Of this castle we have given an engraved view. Its present proprietor is the right honourable the earl of Thanet.

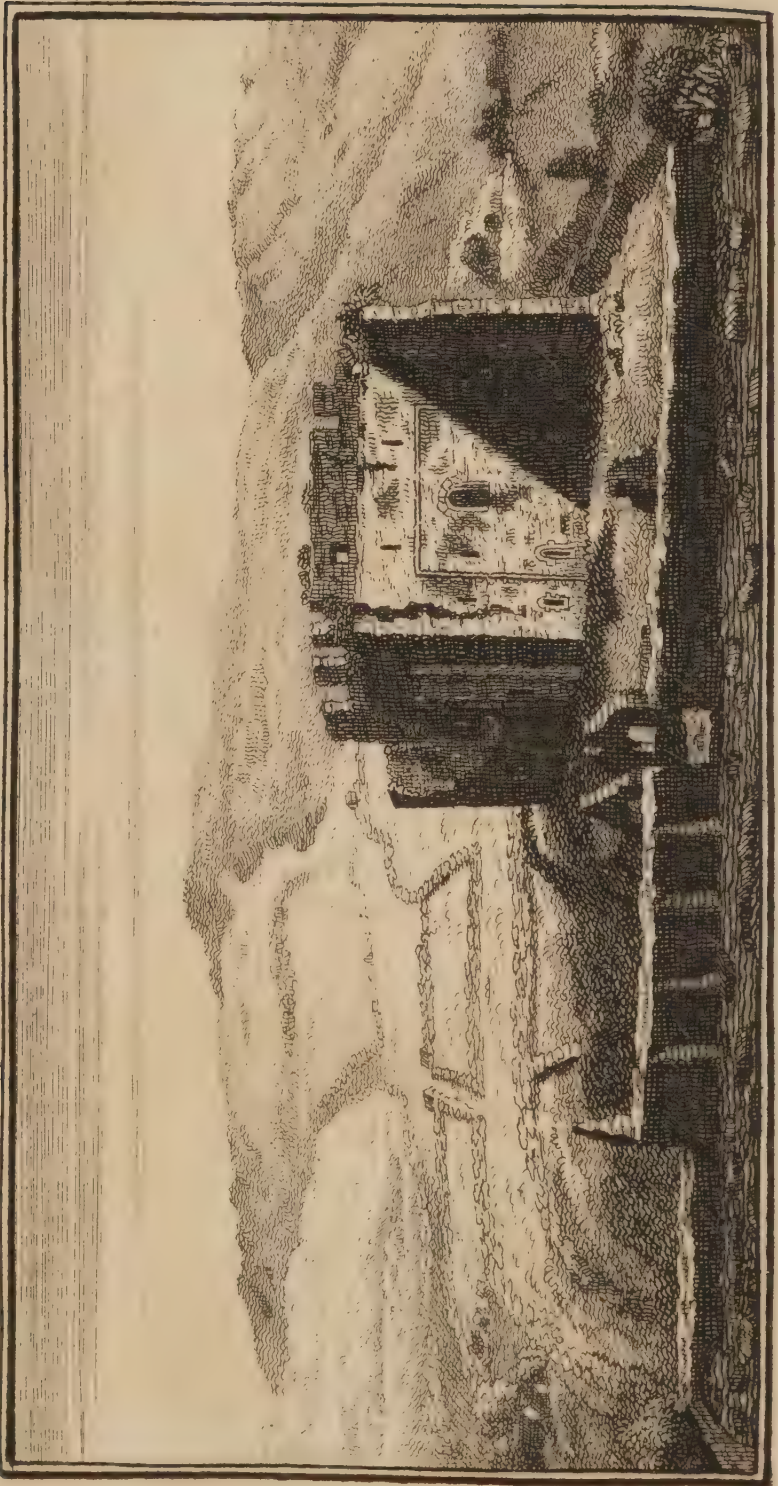
The town is now become very small, but has still a trifling market on Wednesdays, and a fair on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle and sheep. There is also a fair on Brough-hill on the 30th of September, for horses, horned cattle, and several commodities.

PENDRAGON castle is about three miles south-west of Kirkby Steven, and was entirely destroyed in 1341 by the Scots under king David. It was anciently the seat of the noble family of the Cliffords, and was once a very strong building, the walls being four yards thick, with battlements



The South East View of Brough Castle, in the County of Westmoreland.

The North West View of Pendragon Castle, in the County of Westmoreland.



On the top. It was in a manner rebuilt by the lady Anne Clifford, countess dowager of Pembroke, three hundred and twenty years after its having been destroyed by the Scots. The river Eden runs close by the east side of the castle, and on the other sides are great trenches, which look as if the founder had intended to draw water into them, and thus encompass the castle with a moat. Of this castle we have given an engraved view. Its present proprietor is also the earl of Thanet.

Besides the persons we have already mentioned, this county has produced the following great men.

Christopher Bambridge, archbishop of York, and cardinal-priest of the Roman church, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, was born at Hilton near Appleby in this county, and educated at Queen's college in Oxford. Having finished his studies, and taken holy orders, he was collated to the rectory of Aller, in the diocese of Bath and Wells; whence he rose to be prebendary of Salisbury, provost of Queen's college, dean of Windsor, master of the Rolls, bishop of Durham, and last of all, in 1508, was promoted to the archbishopric of York. Some years after, being sent on an embassy to pope Julius the Second, he was advanced by that pontiff to the dignity of a cardinal, by the title of St. Praxede; but after he had executed his commission, and was preparing to return to England, he was poisoned at Rome by one of his domestics, whom, in his passion, he had beat. He died July the 14th, 1514, and was buried at Rome in the English church of St. Thomas.

Bernard Gilpin, an excellent example of a good parish priest, and usually distinguished in his time

by the title of the *Apostle of the North*, was descended of an ancient and honourable family, and born, in 1517, at Kentmire in Westmoreland. He received his education at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. Thence he went over to Louvain in the Low Countries, where he studied for some time; and returning to England in 1555, was presented by his uncle, Dr. Tonstal, bishop of Durham, to the archdeaconry of that city, and to the rectory of Easington. These, however, he in a little time resigned; but accepted soon after of the rich rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, in the same diocese. In the reign of queen Mary he was seized as a heretic; but just as the officers were bringing him up to London, the queen died, and Mr. Gilpin was set at liberty. In the reign of queen Elizabeth he was offered the bishopric of Carlisle, but this honour he thought proper to decline, and remaining satisfied with his rectory of Houghton, he employed himself solely in the discharge of his pastoral duty. Nor was he less remarkable for his hospitality than his piety. Every Sunday, from Michaelmas to Easter, was a sort of public day with him; and during that season he expected to see all his parishioners and their families. For their reception he had three tables well covered; the first for gentlemen, the second for husbandmen and farmers, and the third for day-labourers. In a word, such was his character for hospitality and kindness, that it was a usual saying, "if a horse" "was turned loose in any part of the country, he" "would immediately make his way to the rector" "of Houghton's." He died March the 4th, 1583, and was interred in his own church.

Thomas Barlow, a learned divine and bishop in the seventeenth century, was born in the year 1607, at Langhill, in the parish of Orton, and educated

educated first at Appleby-school, and afterwards at Queen's college, Oxford. Having compleated his course of academical learning, he was appointed metaphysic reader in the university; and his lectures were received with the greatest applause. In 1652 he was elected keeper of the Bodleian library; and, about five years after, was chosen provost of his college. Upon the restoration of king Charles the Second, he was nominated one of the commissioners for restoring the members that had been unjustly expelled during Cromwell's usurpation. About the same time he was made Margaret professor of divinity, and wrote his book, intituled, *the Case of Toleration in Matters of Religion*. After the discovery of the popish plot, he wrote several learned tracts against the Roman Catholic religion; but upon the accession of king James the Second, he expressed the warmest zeal for the interest of that prince, and even published some specious reasons for reading his majesty's declaration of indulgence. Nevertheless, at the time of the revolution, he readily voted that the king had abdicated the throne, and was as active as any in excluding from their benefices such of the clergy as refused to take the oaths to the new government. In a word, he seems to have been a timorous, or time-serving man; and never to have had any fixed or established principles. He died October the 8th, 1691, aged eighty-five. Besides the pieces above-mentioned, he wrote a book, entitled, *The Original of Sinecures*: another, called, *A Survey of the Number of Papists within the Province of Canterbury*: a third, named, *A Treatise concerning the Canon Law*; and several other tracts.

John Barwick, an eminent divine in the seventeenth century, was born April the 20th, 1612, at Wither Slack in Westmoreland, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he be-

came a fellow. During the course of the civil war he adhered to his majesty, and after the death of his royal master, he served his son and successor, king Charles the Second, with the same zeal and fidelity. He was particularly employed in carrying on the secret correspondence of these two princes; though his activity in this service exposed him to a long and severe imprisonment in the Tower of London. Here, however, though shut up in a dungeon, and otherwise treated with the greatest rigour, yet, by the force of temperance (confining himself to a vegetable diet and to the drinking of water) he recovered from a most dangerous and inveterate distemper. Upon the restoration of king Charles the Second, he was offered by his majesty, as a reward of his merit, first the bishopric of Sodor and Man, and afterwards that of Carlisle; but he refused them both, and contented himself with the deanery of Durham, together with the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring, which he had some time before obtained. In 1661 he exchanged the deanery of Durham for that of St. Paul's, London; which last, though less valuable than the former, he readily accepted, conscious that his being called to it was solely for the service of the church. This new preferment he enjoyed about three years, and dying of a pleurisy October the 22d, 1664, was interred in St. Paul's cathedral. Engaged almost perpetually in the hurry of an active life, he had little time for study and contemplation. He wrote, however, a few things, particularly *the Fight, Victory, and Triumph of St. Paul*; and an Account of the Life of Dr. Morton, bishop of Durham.

Peter Barwick, a learned physician in the seventeenth century, and younger brother to the above John Barwick, was born in the year 1619, at Witherslack in Westmoreland, and educated at
St.

St. John's college, Cambridge. Having finished his course of philosophy, he applied himself to the study of physic; and marrying a relation of archbishop Laud, he took a house in St. Paul's Church-yard, and became a most eminent and successful physician. Attached, like his brother, to the royal cause, he adhered to the crown during the national troubles; and after the restoration of king Charles the Second, he was appointed one of the physicians in ordinary to his majesty. Being obliged, by the plague, to leave his house in St. Paul's Church-yard, he removed to another near Westminster-abbey; and there he continued to reside till his death, which happened December the 4th, 1705, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He wrote, in very elegant Latin, the life of his brother, the dean; and deposited a manuscript copy of it in the library of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Lancelot Addison (father of the celebrated Joseph Addison, Esq;) was the son of a clergyman, and born at Mauldesmeaburne, in the parish of Crosby-Ravensthorpe in Westmoreland, in the year 1632. He received his education at the grammar-school of Appleby, and at Queen's college, Oxford, where he was first no more than a poor child on the foundation; but distinguishing himself quickly by his lively parts, and his close application to his studies, he obtained the degrees of bachelor and master of arts; and was one of the *Terrae Filii* in the act that was celebrated in 1658. On this occasion, however, his loyalty got the better of his prudence; for he inveighed so bitterly against the then rulers of the state, that he was obliged to make a recantation, and to ask pardon on his knees. Upon the restoration of king Charles the Second, he was appointed chaplain to the garrison of Dunkirk, and afterwards to that

of Tangier; and after his return from this last place, he became successively rector of Milston, near Amesbury in Wilts, prebendary of Sarum, dean of Litchfield, and archdeacon of Coventry. He died April the 20th, 1703, and was interred in the cathedral of Litchfield. His works are, 1. An Account of West Barbary. 2. The Present State of the Jews. 3. The Primitive Institution. 4. The first State of Mahometism, &c.

John Smith, an eminent divine in the last century, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Lowther in this county, on the 10th of November, 1659. He had his education at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts and divinity. His first preferment in the church was a minor canonry in the cathedral of Durham, whence he rose successively to be rector of Witton-Gilbert, chaplain to Dr. Grew (afterwards lord Grew) bishop of Durham, rector of Gateshead, prebendary of Durham, and rector of Bishop's Wearmouth; in all which different stations he acquitted himself with equal prudence and ability. He died July the 30th, 1715, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Besides his excellent edition of *Bede's Ecclesiastical History*, he published some sermons and other tracts.

Joseph Smith, younger brother to the preceding, and also an eminent divine, was likewise born at Lowther in Westmoreland, on the 10th day of October, 1670, and educated at Queen's college in Oxford. Having completed his course of academical learning, he was appointed by his god-father, Sir Joseph Williamson, deputy-keeper of the Paper-office at Whitehall; and he afterwards attended that gentleman, as his secretary, to the treaty of Ryswick. Upon his return to England, he might have obtained several other civil preferments; but being naturally of a religi-




ous disposition, and fond of a contemplative life, he devoted himself to the service of the church. Accordingly, having taken holy orders, and accumulated his degrees in divinity, he became successively rector of Knights-Emham, in the county of Southampton, rector of St. Dionis, Lime-street, London, chaplain to the princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline, prebendary of Dunholm, in the diocese of Lincoln, and prebendary of St. Mary Newington, in that of London. In 1730 he was promoted to the provostship of Queen's college, Oxford; and in this important station he performed many acts, which were equally beneficial to learning in general, and to that particular society, of which he had the care. He procured from queen Caroline a benefaction of a thousand pounds towards finishing the college-buildings; and had a considerable hand in persuading the lady Elizabeth Hastings and John Michel, of Richmod in Surry, Esq; to make those noble foundations, which were by them established, for the support of fellows and exhibitioners. At length, after having lived to the age of eighty-six, with equal honour to himself and advantage to the public, he died November 23, 1756, and was interred in the vault of the New chapel in his college.

Edmund Gibson, a learned and worthy prelate in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was born in the year 1669, at Bampton in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. Having taken his degrees and entered into orders, he became library keeper and domestic chaplain to Dr. Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury, to whose interest, joined to his own great merit, he owed all his future promotions. These were, among others, the lecturership of St. Martin's in the Fields, the rectory of Stisted in Essex, the rectory of Lambeth, the archdeaconry of Surry, the bishopric of Lincoln,

Lincoln, and that of London; to which last he was advanced in 1723. This high dignity he enjoyed for the space of twenty-five years; and dying at Bath September 6, 1748, he was interred in a family vault in the church-yard of Fulham. His works are numerous. To give a catalogue of them here would greatly exceed our limits. The principal are, his *Translation of Camden's Britannia*; his *Catalogi Librorum Manuscriptorum in Anglia & Hibernia, in unum collecti*; his *Reliquiae Spelmanianae*; and his *Codex juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*.



W I L T S H I R E .




 ILTSHIRE, or the county of Wilts, derived its name from Wilton, formerly the principal town in the county. It is bounded on the north and north-west by Gloucestershite, on the north-east by Berkshire; on the east and south-east by Hampshire; on the south by Dorsetshire; and on the west by Somersetshire. It extends fifty-four miles in length from north to south, thirty-eight in breadth from east to west, and is above one hundred and forty-two in circumference. The Devizes, a market-town, nearly in the center of the county, is eighty-nine miles north-west of London.

In the time of the Romans, this county was, according to Camden, inhabited by the Belgae, and it is supposed that the north part of it was inhabited by the Cangi. Wiltshire is called by ancient writers Severnia and Provincia Severorum, from Severia, one of the ancient names of Old Sarum. There were in this county three Roman ways, namely, the Fosse, the Ikening, and a third, upon which stands Verlucio, between Aquae Solis and Cunicio, besides another, which leads through a small part of it from Winchester, and falls in with the grand Ikening. The two first of these were called by the Normans, the Chemini Majores of the Romans, because they traversed the island from sea to sea. The Fosse is very

very visible, and may be observed by every one in its course from Cirencester in Gloucestershire, for about fourteen miles through this county, when it strikes into Somersetshire. Upon it, or as near as the stations would admit, are many Roman monuments. The Ikening-street, which crosses the Thames at Goring, passes through Berkshire and a corner of Hampshire, from whence it runs thro' Old Sarum, and then extends to Cranbourn chace, and thence into Dorsetshire.

A ditch called Wansdyke is a famous boundary, which runs across Wiltshire from west to east, divides the southern from the northern part of the county, and has been the subject of many enquiries. Its name has been generally thought to be a corruption or contraction of the Saxon name Wodenædic, Woden's ditch, Woden being a Saxon deity, supposed to be the same with Mercury, but the common people have, from this name, entertained the ridiculous opinion, that this ditch was cut by the Devil on a Wednesday. Some learned men have derived the name from Wam, which signifies white or pale; for as it runs through a chalky country, the rampart must of course be white, at least, through a good part of its length. Some antiquaries make it a boundary between the West-Saxons and Mercians; but others say, it was cut long before the Mercian kingdom was settled; and this opinion is supported by William of Malmesbury, who says, that in the year 590, the Saxons were routed by the Britons at Woden's dyke. Indeed, several antiquarians, and particularly Dr. Stukeley, suppose it to be older than the Roman settlement here; because, as the last mentioned gentleman observes, where the Roman road runs across Wiltshire, the rampart of this ditch is levelled, in order to make a passage for it. The
rampart

rampart and graff of this ditch are very large, and the rampart is on the south side.

In the time of the Saxon heptarchy, this county constituted a part of the kingdom of the West-Saxons.

The air of Wiltshire is sweet and healthy; because it has neither marshes nor bogs: it is sharp on the hills, but mild in the vallies, even in winter.

There is here plenty of water, the county abounding in rivers and streams. The principal of these are the Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Kennet, the Bourne, the Willey, and the Nedder.

The Thames enters the north part of this county from Gloucestershire, and winding to the east by south, passes by Crekelade, and then winding to the north-east to Castle-Eaton, runs to the eastward, dividing this county from Gloucestershire, and then passes into Berkshire.

The Upper Avon rises in the middle of the county, near the Devizes, and running southward, passes by the city of Salisbury, where, receiving several other streams, it proceeds to the south-east by Downton, and from thence flows into Hampshire.

The Lower Avon rises in Gloucestershire, and entering this county near Malmesbury, runs south by Chippenham, and then continuing a south and west course, flows by Bradford, and soon after leaving this county, it flows between Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.

The Kennet rises near the spring of the Upper Avon, and running by Marlborough, flows eastward, and enters Berkshire at Hungerford.

The Bourne rises a few miles to the north of Luggershall, and running south and south-west,
falls

falls into the Upper Avon, on the east side of Salisbury.

The Willey rises near Warminster, and running south-east, passes by Haresbury, and at length, after receiving the Nedder, falls into the Upper Avon, on the west side of Salisbury.

The Nedder derives its name from the Saxon word Naeddre an adder, alluding to its winding course. It rises not far from Shaftsbury in Dorsetshire, upon the borders of this county, and running north-east and east, falls into the Willey at Wilton.

The less considerable rivers of this county are the Calne, the Deveril, and the Were.

This county has also several mineral springs, particularly one at Chippingham, which rises in a garden near the river, and at the spring head has a brisk ferruginous taste, and with galls will turn of a claret-colour. A gallon will yield thirty-nine grains of a sediment of the colour of oker, which has a very brackish taste. It contains a strong sea salt, and a natron combined with iron. It has cured scorbutic disorders, besides others that are not particularly taken notice of.

At West-Ashton, a hamlet in the parish of Steeple-Ashton, four miles east of Trowbridge, is a spring that yields plenty of water all the year round. It is clear, and will deposite a small quantity of sediment, after it has been kept several months in bottles. It will curdle with soap, and lets fall a white grumous sediment with the solution of pot ashes. A gallon will yield two drams and two scruples of a whitish sediment, with a saline bitter taste and warmth on the tongue. It is chiefly impregnated with sea salt, nitre, and a little iron, with a small quantity of sulphur. The water is best drank at the fountain head, and three pints prove purging and diuretic.

At Road, a village eight miles north of Bath, is a mineral spring, whose water has a chalybeate and a sulphurous taste and smell. A gallon will yield near a dram of a yellow coloured sediment, that has a salt and pungent taste. The water appears to be impregnated with iron, sulphur, and a strong native alkali or natron. It is a very gentle purge, and is good in scrophulous cases and diseases of the skin; and it will cure scorbutic ulcers.

Holt is six miles east of Bath, and is of note for its medicinal spring, first taken notice of in the year 1713. It will let fall a gross, grumous sediment with oil of tartar, and when mixed with spirit of sal ammoniac, a white crusty substance adheres to the sides of the glass. It will not lather with soap, but it will ferment with oil of vitriol. With syrup of violets it will become greenish, and with galls change to a green. Logwood turns it to a deep red, brazil wood to a scarlet, and rhubarb to a pale amber colour. A gallon will yield one hundred and seventy-six grains of very white sediment, which has a saltish, bitter taste, and will grow moist in a damp air; but the earthy part is nearly equal to the salt. This water principally contains a calcareous nitre, and its operation is more mild than other springs of this kind, on account of a large quantity of earthy matter contained in it. In small doses it is alterative and diuretic; but two quarts will purge pretty briskly. It will dilute, cool, absorb and strengthen, and is used both externally and internally. Rags, or a sponge dipped therein, will cure scrophulous ulcers, attended with carious bones, but then it must be taken inwardly at the same time. It will also cure inveterate running ulcers of the legs and other parts, and diseases of the skin, attended with great heat and corrosive humours. It is good
for

for sore eyes, the piles and ulcers of a cancerous nature. It never fails of procuring an appetite, and will strengthen the relaxation of any part.

With respect to the face of the country, the northern part abounds with pleasant risings and clear streams, forming a variety of beautiful prospects, and the pastures are said to have the sweetest grass in England. The southern part is very rich and fruitful; and the middle, called Salisbury plain, from the city of Salisbury in its neighbourhood, chiefly consists of downs, which afford the best pasture for sheep. The soil of the hills and downs is, in general, chalk and clay, but the valleys between them abound with rich meadows and corn-fields. Subterraneous earths, stones, and minerals are found here of different kinds. Marle is very plentiful; and near Amesbury is dug the best sort of tobacco-pipe clay. In the south parts, particularly at Chilmark, near Hindon, are exceeding good quarries, where the stones are of a remarkable size, some of them being sixty feet in length and twelve in thickness, without a flaw. As for firing, it was formerly little else but wood, in which the north part of the county abounds; but as there are here no coal-pits, firing is scarce, though the principal places are supplied with coals by the rivers.

The author of the Six weeks Tour observes, that the soil about the Devizes is generally very good, particularly the grass-lands, of which there is the greatest quantity, and in that neighbourhood they sow all sorts of grain; but he expresses some concern that the use of oxen is, in a manner, laid aside. The tract of country from the Devizes to Salisbury, affords but little that is remarkable in husbandry: the farms are, in general, extremely large, those of two or three hundred pounds a year they reckon small; and from that rent to

1000 l.

1000 l. a year are common. Many farmers have six, seven, or eight hundred acres of arable land, and some never sow less than five hundred. The flocks of sheep they keep on Salisbury plain are the largest in England; they run from three and four hundred in number, to three thousand, belonging to one farmer: they fold them the whole year round, and shift the folds every night. No oxen are used, but all horses; and a farmer who keeps a farm of 500 l. a year, has eighteen or twenty horses, and twenty men and boys all the year, using three or four horses to a plough, who scarcely do an acre a day. Their course of husbandry is, 1. fallow. 2. wheat. 3. barley, and then fallow again, unless hops, clover, or ray-grass are thrown in. Their preparation for wheat is three earths; they sow three bushels on an acre, and reap, on a medium, two quarters and a half. They likewise plow thrice for barley, and reckon three quarters a middling crop. When they sow oats they plow but once, throw in five bushels of seed on an acre, and gain, on a medium, five quarters. For pease they seldom plow above once, sow four bushels, and when in rows, hoe them, and reckon two quarters and an half on an acre, a middling crop. They sow a great many turnips, they plow for them three times, hoe them twice, and use them for feeding their sheep.

The same author observes, that he never saw such good sheep walks as in this county, the grass in general being fine pasture, that would turn to prodigious account if converted to the purposes of tillage, and even of population; for though Salisbury plain will admit of great improvements, he met with only one habitation, and that a hut, in travelling twenty miles. “A very little reflection, says he, will tell us, that such a vast tract of uncultivated land is a public nuisance.

“ This

“ This plain is as broad as it is long, besides ma-
 “ ny irregular breaks into the adjoining cultivated
 “ country ; therefore, if we calculate the area at
 “ a square of twenty-two miles, it will, I am
 “ confident, be under the truth. Now, it has
 “ been calculated, that all the corn exported from
 “ England would annually grow on such a square :
 “ what an argument is this for cultivating it !
 “ Innumerable are the arguments and clamours
 “ against exporting so much corn ; when the cul-
 “ tivation of one single plain would yield nearly
 “ the whole ; but if with strict deductions, on
 “ account of fallow, grasses, &c. half was only
 “ produced, it would, I apprehend, be thought
 “ the best method of remedying any evils attend-
 “ ing exportation. I do not believe there is really
 “ an acre of barren land in all this tract ; for the
 “ soil, wherever I remarked it, is a fine light
 “ loam, yielding exceeding good grasses, and
 “ would bear as fine corn as any in the world.
 “ The common plea in favour of downs and
 “ sheep-walks is the produce of wool ; but the
 “ most exact calculations that can be made, plainly
 “ prove the vast superiority of arable farms, with
 “ a proper proportion of grasses ; nor does the
 “ wool of any tract of land, in the employment
 “ of manufacturers, by a hundred degrees equal
 “ the population attending the plough. What
 “ an amazing improvement would it be, to cut
 “ this vast plain into farms, by inclosures of
 “ quick hedges, regularly planted with such trees
 “ as best suited the soil. A very different aspect
 “ the country would present from what it does at
 “ present, without a hedge, tree, or hut ; and
 “ inhabited only by a few shepherds and their
 “ flocks.”

It will not be improper here to observe, with
 respect to the roads of this county, that that from
 Salisbury

Salisbury to Romsey is remarkably good, and formed in the following manner: they first lay a foundation of large stones, which they level with smaller ones; then make a layer of chalk, on that gravel; and lastly, another of sifted gravel, exceeding fine, and in some places tending towards a sand. This road is, for many miles, as level, as firm, and as free from loose stones, as the finest garden walk; and yet it is passed by abundance of waggons, though there is scarce the print of a wheel to be seen upon it for miles, and hardly a loose stone, at which a horse can stumble, for nineteen miles from Salisbury.

The most remarkable plants growing wild in this county are the following.

Yellow-berried holly, *Agrifolium baccis luteis*. Found by Wardour castle, belonging to the lord Arundel.

Sweet-scented female fern, *Filix foemina odorata*. In the forest of Saverneck, belonging to the marquis of Hertford.

Long trailing dog-grass, *Gramen caninum supinum longissimum*. At Maddington, nine miles from Salisbury, which will fatten hogs, there is some of twenty-five feet long.

Water knot grass, *Gramen geniculatum aquaticum majus & minus*, Park. Both the greater and lesser sort found, the greater about Wilton, and in a great meadow at the Town's End, and the lesser at Warminster.

Cress-rocket, *Nasturtium sylvestre erucæ affine*, C. B. On Salisbury plain.

Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum vulgare*, Park. In a bushy close belonging to Alderbury parsonage, near Clarendon-park, two miles from Salisbury.

Dwarf English Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum humile Anglicum*, D. Robert. In many of the woods of this county.

Ladies mantle, *Stellaria*, or *Sanicula major*. In many pastures, and by the sides of woods.

The principal manufactures of this county are the best sort of English broad-cloths, both white and dyed.

END of the NINTH VOLUME.

